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PRESIDENT ASKS FARMERS TO STAND BY TO WIN THE WAR

Achievements of This Year, Mr. Wilson Says, Must Determine the Issue, and Allies Depend on United States for Supplies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The culminating crisis of the struggle has come. The achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue."

Thus President Wilson warns the farmers of the United States in making public an address he had planned to deliver at Urbana, Ill., today. "And in facing this crisis," he said, "it has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight. And it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied these materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice."

"We are fighting," the President continued, "as truly for the liberty and safe government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance."

"Our national life and our whole economic development will come under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation in the accomplishment of that great end."

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I do not believe that it is necessary to do so; I believe that you will do it without any appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom, and, in making it good, to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington that set afame the revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also."

"The toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this last great war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and when the time has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans and have had the privilege to play such a part."

The President declared, in opening his message, that "we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness, and even satisfaction, because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being undermined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the governments they unhappy for the moment control. You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the western hemisphere while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the Imperial Government of Germany. This was no threat. It has become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well-recognized and long-standing covenants of international law and treaty. Statesmen on both sides of the water now realize that this year will prove the critical one."

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other Government in the world can show. The Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. Its total annual budget of \$46,000,000 has been increased during the last four years more than 72 per cent. It has a staff of 18,000, including a large number of highly trained experts, and alongside of it stand the unique land grant colleges, which are without example elsewhere, and the 69 state and federal experiment stations. These colleges and experiment stations have a total endowment of plant equipment of \$172,000,000 and an allied council would declare joint war aims for the Allies."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

RUSSIA DENOUNCES A GERMAN "PEACE"

Following on their vigorous offensive of Monday last on the Aslago Plateau, in the course of which they captured in the Col del Rosso and the Col de Chele on the western edge of the valley, the Italians have now pushed forward, and in spite of a tenacious resistance, have extended their success by the capture of the Monte di val Bella. Rome reports that more than 2600 prisoners have been taken by the Italians, together with six guns, and 100 machine guns. The

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—A statement sent through the Russian Government's wireless stations is



Turkish post seized

Arabs occupy Tafila, southeast of the Dead Sea, a position formerly held by the Ottoman forces.

Italian success is confirmed from Berlin.

London reports that the Arab forces of the King of Hedjaz have occupied the important Turkish post of Tafila, south of the Dead Sea, some 20 miles

(Continued on page two, column two)

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

House of Commons Again Rejects Scheme Introduced by House of Lords in the Form of Amendment to Reform Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons yesterday again discussed proportional representation in view of the House of Lords amendment introducing it into the Reform Bill. The upshot was that the Lower House again rejected proportional representation by 223 votes to 113, the House being left free to vote without the placing of the Government whips. The speeches discussed the subject with great skill and energy from every point of view.

The proposal received an extraordinary severe handling from Austen Chamberlain and Sir George Cave, but was equally warmly supported by Lord Robert Cecil, while Mr. Balfour also intervened in its favor.

Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech was reckoned by the members as one of the best he has ever delivered, expressed satisfaction with the existing representative system and enumerated the evils he thought proportional representation would bring in the shape of unwieldy constituencies of 100,000 electors, the financial difficulty of contesting such constituencies, small majorities and consequent unstable governments and the disappearance of the intimate relationships at present existing between the constituency and its members.

Lord Robert Cecil, on the other hand, declared that the present system would prevent majorities being exaggerated beyond their real strength at present and he expressed the view contrary to Mr. Chamberlain that the House of Commons today does not occupy the high position it once occupied in the national life and that today it was especially necessary to base Parliament on the essential "principles of democracy." He believed the main opposition to the Lord's proposal was inspired by political party measures.

Mr. Asquith recognized the grievance of the present artificial non-representation of minorities and was prepared to support as an experiment the measure of proportional representation agreed upon by the speaker's conference, but he could not agree to the Lord's amendment. The argument that proportioned representation would give fair representation to agricultural interests was put forward strongly by Sir Charles Bathurst and others and was equally strongly opposed by Walter Long. The debate resulted as stated.

Britain's War Aims

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"I think—and I believe the country thinks—that our war declarations are explicit and moderate," declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons this afternoon. He replied to a question as to whether the Paris inter-allied council would declare joint war aims for the Allies.

(Continued on page four, column four)

ARGENTINE PAPER UPHOLDS MR. WILSON

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — La Nacion declared today, in its discussion of President Wilson's letter on the United States aims made public on Tuesday, that: "What President Wilson says constitutes the same base as we ourselves had conceived in regard to the action and spirit of the United States."

CHILEAN MILITARY MISSION IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—A Chilean military mission has just arrived in Spain to study the methods employed in Spanish military work-shops.

SPAIN STIRRED BY GERMAN ACTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—Torpedoing of Two New Ships Further Aggravates Crisis Disturbances at Barcelona, Malaga, Alicante, Noblejas

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Two fresh torpedoes of Spanish ships by German submarines have further aggravated the crisis through which the country is passing. Political, commercial and all other circles are realizing the absurdity and uselessness of protesting to the German Government and are denouncing the German acts in strong terms.

The Giralda, a steamship of over 4000 tons, belonging to the Seville Company and engaged only in coastal trade, was sunk within sight of the Spanish Coast. The submarine bore no name nor number. The Giralda stopped immediately when ordered and an officer and six men boarded the submarine to show their papers. The officer was kept four hours on the submarine, whose commander, meanwhile, sent men to place bombs on the Giralda, the crew having meanwhile taken to the boats. The officer was then released and put with them. The bombs exploded, sinking the Giralda when the submarine disappeared. The sailors say the Germans looted the vessel, taking even the sailors' money.

The other steamer, the *Vocero de Chavarría* of Bilbao, was from Newcastle, with coal. No warning was given, the vessel sinking immediately after it was torpedoed. Three sailors were killed and two wounded.

Public opinion, meanwhile, is violently excited, the general feeling being that Spain cannot continue her virtual policy of acquiescence in these outrages.

It is significant that King Alfonso has arranged three banquets at the Royal Palace to which foreign diplomats are invited. There have been no such gatherings at the palace since the war began.

Meanwhile, the Casa del Pueblo in Madrid is organizing a great protest against the stern measures of the authorities to suppress the disturbances in Barcelona, Malaga and Alicante. At Noblejas, in Toledo Province, violent disorders have occurred, following the strike of all agricultural workers. The military have intervened with serious consequences.

SPAIN NAMES NEW JUNTA PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—It is announced that Colonel Timoteo Calvo, of the headquarters' general staff, has been nominated president of the chief junta of infantry vice Colonel Marquez, whose resignation was demanded by the War Minister. The headquarters of this junta will in future be Madrid.

A telegram from Ferrol states that the Admiral commanding the squadron there has received orders to prepare the cruisers *España*, *Alfonso XIII*, and *Rio de la Plata* for sea immediately. The vessels are now ready to leave for Barcelona, Vigo and Bilbao on receipt of orders.

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sympathy with the strikers signed by employees of the paper, and another declaration signed by the editorial staffs, disapproving it.

Newspapers Suspended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The conservative Deutsche Zeitung has been suppressed for three days for publishing an article entitled "Count von Hertling begs for new peace terms," and the Berliner Tagblatt, the Vorwärts and the Berliner Post have since been suspended in view of their attitude toward the strike.

Herr Wallraf Unyielding

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Copies of Germania received here today declare the German strike is still growing and that the Undersecretary of State for the Interior, Herr Wallraf, continues in his refusal to negotiate with the workers.

Munition Works Affected

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—While agitation for a general strike was at Munich, following a stormy meeting, it has spread to the munitions and transportation workers in Pforzheim and Nuremberg, according to copies of yesterday's Cologne Volks-Zeitung, received here today.

LORD DERBY ON CAMBRAI INCIDENT

The Sort of Thing That "Might Happen in Every War"—No "Ring" Against Promotion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the course of his speech at the Aldwych Club luncheon, Lord Derby traversed questions of Cambrai and promotion of officers, besides the allegations by Mr. Smallwood, M. P., as to War Office inhumanity. Among other things, he showed how next of kin were allowed to visit dangerously wounded, railings being open to them, motors meeting them in France and hostels being provided and all expenses paid where next of kin could not afford expenses. He argued there had been a misunderstanding by Mr. Smallwood as to the rigidity of hospital rules.

As to Cambrai, Lord Derby's argument was that it was the sort of thing that might happen in every war and almost certainly would happen again before they reached the end of this war. It was a small break through, at first like a trickle through an embankment, which, later, becomes a torrent. Troops in support were overwhelmed before they could put up a resistance, which in ordinary circumstances, if they had not been, so to speak, rushed, they would have put up. Reserves were, at once, brought forward, and the position was more or less regained.

No general in the world could make provision against accidents of this kind, all he could do was to dispose his troops so as to localize any break and stem any advance, and General Smuts was convinced such provision was made. Reserves were brought up and the situation, to a great extent, restored, but unfortunately the ground lost created for the rest of the ground that had been won such salient that there had to be retirement along the whole of that part of the line that had been won.

As to promotion of officers, Lord Derby gave a mass of figures in insisting there was no ring which prevented men from the new army from getting on. Sir Douglas Haig's new Chief of Staff, Lord Cavan, young Asquith, and gallant Frefberg were instances of men who had not only attained high rank, but, before this war, were in other callings. The second cook at a college at Cambridge had become a most efficient staff officer. A lawyer commanded a regular battalion of Buffs during the Somme battle. A former sergeant-major of cavalry now commanded the British Infantry Brigade. These facts went to prove there was no ring.

CEERNIN REPORT DENIED IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—No credence need be given, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns on inquiry in authoritative quarters to the circumstantial story from Milan published yesterday to the effect that Count Czernin had instituted direct negotiations with England and America from Zürich, Switzerland, asking what terms Austria would get if she used her influence with Germany to secure the latter's acceptance of terms agreeable to the Entente.

At present, it was declared, no true news comes out of Milan, which is acquiring as much notoriety as Copenhagen as the source of canards. On the face of it the story was much too circumstantial and detailed, and the procedure indicated was entirely different from the indirect and noncommittal manner in which Count Czernin would certainly have set to work if he had desired to take such steps. In any case, official circles here knew nothing of such action by Count Czernin.

GOVERNORS ASKED TO ATTEND Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Governor Brough, after a conference with J. M. Rountree, secretary of the Bankhead National Highway Association, has decided to issue an invitation to every governor in the United States, to attend a convention of the National Good Roads Association in Little Rock beginning April 15.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

west of the Damascus-Mecca railway, and have captured its entire garrison. From the remaining war fronts there is no news of importance.

Arabs Occupy Tafile

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The War Office reports that the Arab forces of the King of the Hajdaj have occupied the Turkish post of Tafile, capturing its entire garrison. The Turkish troops moving on Tafile from el Kerak on Jan. 26, were routed on Seil el Hess by the Arabs who captured numerous prisoners, one mountain gun and seven machine guns. On the same day a Turkish force advancing westward from Maan was repulsed by the Arabs near Ain Uheid.

Prisoners Brought Back

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British patrols in the neighborhood of Ephey brought back prisoners from the German lines, Sir Douglas Haig reported today. North of Lens and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele he reported hostile artillery activity.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads as follows:

Italian front: On the Asiago Plateau the Italian troops maintained their attacks with strong forces. In the region of Monte Sisemol they broke down with heavy losses. After severe fighting, Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso remained in the hands of the enemy forces.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Yesterday's British communiqué reported that a large amount of flying reconnaissance and photographic work was accomplished with bombing in the back of enemy areas. Eight hostile planes were brought down in the air fighting, four more were driven down out of control.

A German observation balloon was brought down in flames and three British planes are missing.

The British War Office on Wednesday made public a statement which reads as follows: Last night one of our patrols successfully attacked a German post northeast of Havrincourt, and killed or took prisoner a number of the enemy garrison. Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine gun.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

French patrols carrying out operations north of the Aisne brought back prisoners. In the Vosges the artillery fighting was continued vigorously during the night at Hartmannswillerkopf.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night's announcement says:

There was quite marked activity on the part of both artilleries in the region of Miette, on the front of Caulières Wood and in the Woevre. In the last-mentioned region an enemy raid north of Schieppray was without result.

On Jan. 29 two German airplanes were brought down and three fell inside their own lines seriously damaged after engagements.

Eastern theater, Jan. 29—Artillery actions occurred at the Cerna Bend and north of Monastir. The allied aviators were very active, carrying out numerous bombardments north of Monastir, in the Vardar Valley and in the region of Lake Doljan. One enemy machine was brought down.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A communiqué issued on Wednesday states that the action begun on the east of Asiago on the 27th inst., by the capture of positions west of the Frenzela Valley, was yesterday crowned with success. Col del Rosso and Col de Grappa which were captured on the 28th inst. have been held and the gains were further extended yesterday by the capture of Monte di Val Bella. The Austrian troops suffered very heavy losses, two of their divisions being nearly destroyed. The booty so far collected amounts to over 100 officers and 2500 men, six guns, about 100 machine guns, numerous trench mortars and several thousand rifles with a large quantity of ammunition and war material. Vienna's artillery and aircraft offensives were effectively countered, 17 enemy machines being accounted for during two days.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—A communiqué reports that the heavy fighting on the Asiago Plateau still continues. Near Monte Sisemol, all Italian attacks broke down. After a stubborn defense, Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso had to be given up to Italian troops, who were constantly being reinforced in large numbers.

BILL PRESENTED WITHOUT CHARGE

William J. Barry, a Roxbury contractor, presented a bill to the City of Boston today for the resurfacing of a part of Robert Street, West Roxbury, amounting to \$2722.22. When it came to the payment of the bill it was found that no written contract for the work had been made, and City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell refused to make settlement. After a conference between Mr. Barry and city officials, word was received from the Mayor to pay the bill, a contract having been drawn up dating back to Oct. 24, when the work was commenced.

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THE WAR ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Review Is Made of Italy's Successful Stand—Campaign During December

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (Dec. 29)—During the month of December, the Central Powers have made heavy attacks on that portion of the Italian front which, if forced, would give them the greatest gain, that is from the Asiago and the Piave.

The Italian communiqué of the 27th stated that Mt. Melago had been retaken, while the situation on the Asiago and Mt. Grappa sectors had not changed for 48 hours, and the latest to hand (28th) gives no news of importance, the fighting being confined to artillery action. There was,

however, a very successful aerial battle near Venice on the 26th, in which British airmen took part as well as Italian. In this fighting 11 enemy planes were brought down, eight in the Italian lines and three in the German.

All the allied machines returned to their base.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Last night's statement on British shipping report for the week ending Jan. 26, shows an increase in sinkings. Arrivals are 2352; departures, 2309; big ships sunk, 9; small ships sunk, 6; unsuccessfully attacked, 8, including two during the week ending Jan. 19. One fishing vessel was sunk.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 49 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week Arrivals and Vessels % Beat of ending departures sunk sunk attacks

Feb. 25... 4,541 21 .46 12

March 4... 5,005 23 .45 12

March 11... 3,914 17 .43 16

March 18... 5,082 24 .47 19

March 25... 4,747 25 .52 13

April 1... 4,680 31 .66 18

April 8... 4,772 19 .40 14

April 15... 4,746 23 .69 15

April 22... 5,207 28 .06 21

April 29... 5,406 51 .94 24

May 6... 4,871 46 .48 14

May 13... 5,120 23 .45 19

May 20... 5,422 27 .49 9

May 27... 5,487 19 .34 17

June 3... 5,835 18 .34 17

June 10... 5,839 22 .57 23

June 17... 5,890 32 .54 18

June 24... 5,739 28 .43 16

July 1... 5,691 20 .36 16

July 8... 5,696 17 .30 17

July 15... 5,748 18 .31 15

July 22... 5,582 24 .43 15

July 29... 5,523 21 .38 17

Aug. 5... 5,469 23 .42 13

Aug. 12... 5,492 16 .29 12

Aug. 19... 5,602 18 .32 13

Aug. 26... 5,309 23 .43 11

Sept. 2... 4,816 23 .47 12

Sept. 9... 5,612 18 .32 12

Nov. 11... 4,432 6 .13 8

Nov. 18... 4,994 17 .34 8

Nov. 24... 4,180 21 .50 8

Dec. 1... 4,307 17 .39 8

Dec. 8... 4,810 21 .43 11

Dec. 15... 4,960 17 .31 9

Dec. 22... 4,771 12 .25 12

Dec. 29... 4,185 21 .52 12

Jan. 5... 4,329 21 .48 11

Jan. 12... 4,290 8 .18 11

Jan. 19... 4,497 8 .18 11

Jan. 26... 4,661 15 .32 8

French Shipping Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Particulars of French shipping for the week ending Jan. 26 give the total arrivals and departures at French ports as 1594. No ships were sunk, except three small ones, including one lost during the previous week. Three were unsuccessfully attacked, and one fishing vessel was sunk.

Italian U-Boat Losses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Italian arrivals and departures are 876. Two big steamers were sunk and two sailing vessels under 100 tons. One steamer escaped and reached port damaged.

MEDALS AWARDED AT HORTICULTURAL SHOW

The gold medal of the American Carnation Society, the highest award of the exhibition, now in its second and last day at Horticultural Hall, was won by S. J. Goddard of Birmingham, Mass., for a vase of 100 flesh-pink blooms of the variety known as "Laddie." The same variety, known as "Laddie," was also awarded

DEPUTIES DEBATE ITALIAN REVERSES

Speeches in the Chamber Characterized by Denunciations of Defeatist Policies and Pro-German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Vigorous denunciations of defeatist tendencies and pro-German propaganda have continued to characterize the debates in the Chamber, and the last shred of attempt at keeping up any appearance of outward unity between the different parties disappeared in the heat of the discussions. Signor Pietravalle affirmed at the beginning of his speech that it was the duty of every deputy at this serious time to speak his mind and to assume full responsibility for his remarks, and the speech which followed showed consistency with this declaration. He pressed the subject of the causes of the defeat at Caporetto, until the president of the Chamber begged him not to make statements which it was the express wish of the Chamber to confine to the secret session.

In reply Signor Pietravalle said he would add no more on that question, but would deal simply with the subject of defeatism under its political and moral aspects. The country, he declared, did not trust the Chamber, one of the reasons for this being Official Socialism which exercised, half unconsciously, a disintegrating effect on the hearts of the combatants. The Official Socialists, however, were consistent; they had never changed from their attitude of opposition to the war.

Another disintegrating factor, declared Signor Pietravalle, was nationalism, in contradistinction to the patriotism shown by so many of the Italian Roman Catholic clergy. In the face of these two elements it was worth while to examine the attitude of the rest of the Chamber. The part represented by the "Parliamentary Union" wished substantially, he declared, that Cadorna should answer to justice for the responsibility which devolved upon them, and the Parliamentary Union wished for the head of Sonnino. The evident reason for this was that Sonnino presented an obstacle to their wish for at least a revision of the treaty of London with the object of arriving at another "good deal." This statement brought forth murmurs from the Giolittians. The "Union" proceeded Signor Pietravalle, hoped after the fall of Sonnino to set up a cabinet of Giolittian tendency. Here, he said, a misunderstanding should be removed. It was not true that Giolitti had not wished for the war and had wished for a permanent neutrality; it had been a question of method and time. On the other hand the wish to set up for Giolitti an alibi of irresponsibility in case their war had been unsuccessful had been the source of constant and treacherous recriminations with regard to the war, and these, together with other minor matters, were among the causes of the disaster of Caporetto. Today the issue was clear, they must either fight in full fraternity with the Allies, or yield to the dominion of the Central Empires, and there could be no doubt about the answer. The speaker said he did not understand the change which had taken place in the attitude of part of the Chamber since October toward the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Nothing had occurred to justify it, instead they had had America's declaration of war on Austria and the entrance of the allied troops into Jerusalem.

The real reason of this hostility, he went on to say, was that Sonnino, together with Salandra, had approved and brought about Italy's entrance into the war at the side of the Allies. It was now Giolitti's duty to say that this responsibility belonged not alone to the Government nor to Parliament, but to the whole country, and it was also his duty to speak clearly on the subject of war and peace. The day before Signor Giolitti had made a statement on the subject of a separate peace; but this was not enough, he should make a clear statement. Later on, in the course of his speech, Signor Pietravalle regretted that Signor Orlando should have as one of his under-secretaries, Signor Valenzani who, he stated, was known for his defeatist tendencies. This brought a vigorous denial from Signor Valenzani, whose appointment as undersecretary roused some criticism in the interventionist press on the score of his Giolittian leanings. Signor Pietravalle also declared that another undersecretary, Veroni, had defeatist tendencies, and that the new parliamentary group to which he belonged, the Parliamentary Group of National Defense, had been formed with the sole object of stopping defeatist propaganda and of rendering it impossible for Giolitti to return to power.

General Dall'Olio followed with the announcement that Monte Asolone had been retaken by the Italian troops, a statement which brought all the deputies to their feet amid enthusiastic applause. The Minister for War went on to defend the two under-secretaries who had been mentioned by Signor Pietravalle and to praise the work accomplished in the munition factories.

The next speaker was Signor Crespi, General Commissioner for Food Supply and Consumption. He began by saying that he would speak plainly, as the whole truth should be told to a strong people like the Italians. Signor Crespi then gave figures showing the amount of corn available for consumption in Italy during recent years and said that a drop had taken place since the beginning of the war, and he made it clear that, in spite of all the economy exercised in the use of corn, a serious shortage existed, necessitating very large imports. The disaster of Caporetto, he pointed out, en-

tailed the loss, in one way or another, of at least another four millions of quintals and they had, in addition, hundreds of thousands of refugees to keep, while at the same time it had become necessary to increase the soldiers' rations. The Minister for War had asked for two extra millions and his demand could not be called excessive.

A week after he assumed office, Signor Crespi said, he laid the position before the Prime Minister and with his approval left for Paris and London. With the help of many meetings and innumerable private conversations he obtained a concession of a considerable amount of flour which was being brought to Italy by train, while several ships on their way to England were diverted to Italy, and their corn supply for December had been increased by 50,000 tons. Now, he declared, all the Allies were agreed as to the need for equality of sacrifice, and he had no doubt that provision would be made on this basis. All the Allies and the Americans fully recognized the necessity for sustaining the Italian people at all costs. They had promised to do and they were carrying out their promises. For this reason, Signor Crespi said, in spite of the seriousness of the situation he was full of confidence. Now that the promises made to him in Paris and London were in process of fulfillment he could guarantee that if nothing extraordinary happened they would not lack what was necessary during the remainder of December and January. A plan had been formulated for the succeeding months which the Government would make every effort to carry out.

Although he was an old supporter of free commerce he should not hesitate, said Signor Crespi, to adopt stringent measures to prevent any form of profiteering. He then went on to deal with the subject of certain staple articles of food and emphasized the need for keeping down consumption and increasing production. He dwelt on the necessity for food tickets and said that these had now been introduced, as far as bread and cereals were concerned, in 2500 communes. The Food Commissioner ended his speech with an affirmation of confidence in the possibility of providing for the food supply of the Italian people in a just and reasonable manner, and declared that he was strengthened in the work by his confidence in the righteousness of the war and in the certainty of victory. The speech was very well received by the Chamber and Signor Crespi received many congratulations at its close.

A speech followed from Signor Morgari, one of the more extreme of the Official Socialists, in support of an order of the day, asking the Government to make a proposal for a general peace to the allied neutral and enemy powers. As the speech proceeded Signor Morgari was continually interrupted by a running fire of indignant comments and interjections which made it difficult for him to proceed, the Nationalist deputy, Signor Federzoni, declaring that his speech would already have been published in Germany with the title "What Is Said in the Italian Chamber." A statement that Mr. Trotzky was Italy's friend roused an angry protest and as the speech proceeded the excitement increased, the protests became more violent, deputies calling out to the President that such a speech, which offended everybody's patriotism, should not be allowed. Other deputies shouted inquiries to the Giolittians, asking if they were not ashamed to associate themselves by their silence with such people. The uproar was increasing, when Signor Orlando suddenly rose and declared that besides being President of the Council he was also leader of the majority and that, in spite of the right to liberty of speech in Parliament, he thought that there must be limits to that liberty which ought not to be overstepped in the country's present circumstances. Great applause followed and many deputies, turning towards Signor Giolitti and his followers, asked what they were doing and if they did not feel they must take part in that applause. Many of the Giolittians did applaud, but Signor Giolitti himself remained in his usual attitude with his arms crossed.

Signor Orlando, addressing Signor Morgari, said that, although disagreeing with it, he could respect the point of view of those who wished for a general peace, but he could not understand how they could wish to bring about peace by the destruction of their country. The President of the Chamber asked Signor Morgari to respect the feelings of the majority of the Chamber and of the country, but he continued his speech upon much the same lines as before, amid indignant and heated interruptions from many of the deputies, Signor Orlando again interposing in so vigorous a manner that the Socialists appeared disconcerted, and Signor Morgari finally gave up the attempt to continue. An incident of the scene was the sudden resignation of Signor Ciccotti, in indignant protest, it is supposed, at the fact that such a speech should be made in the Chamber.

SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS' HIGH QUALIFICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The proceeding before the State Corporation Commission, asking that the State fix the price of gasoline, is to be revived at once by Attorney-General Freeing, according to an announcement made by him. The case was dropped last fall, temporarily, when it seemed likely that the Government would fix the price of gasoline. The Attorney-General, however, after a visit to Washington, is convinced that no such action is contemplated by the federal authorities.

Figures obtained recently by the Federal Trade Commission show that it costs 14 cents to produce a gallon of gasoline in Oklahoma. Attorney-General Freeing will ask that a maximum price of 20 cents be fixed for the product in Oklahoma. It has been selling for 25 cents and more in this State. Two federal experts on the cost of producing gasoline will be assigned to Oklahoma to assist in the determination of the proceeding.

the "blue" as well, for the rank and file of the navy had complete faith in Sir John Jellicoe. No one, apparently, credits Sir Rosslyn with Sir John's exceptional and enormously varied ability, but it is not a logical deduction that he will not make a better sea lord. The question is whether Sir Rosslyn's combination of qualities makes him more fitted to deal with current naval problems than the very remarkable combination of qualities which Sir John was so fortunate as to possess. There are many students of naval affairs who are prepared to answer in the affirmative.

Assuming, as there appears to be justification for doing, that expert naval opinion almost unanimously desires no change of strategy in the direction of attacking German naval strongholds like Kiel, or undertaking adventures like "forcing an entrance to the Baltic," the main naval problem obviously becomes one of transport. Here is an obvious meaning of the new appointment, for Sir Rosslyn is the very perfect transport officer. Eye witnesses have no words of praise too high for his transport work during the evacuation of Gallipoli. The Turks might find out about it through the numerous spies who then made the eastern Mediterranean their home or in other ways, the German submarines might spread havoc among the convoys, bad weather might upset everything. Sir Rosslyn considered each point with the determined mastery of detail which is his and the result was that his detailed and quite elaborate timetable was acted upon almost without one single hitch. There is nothing to compare with the achievement, except the organization of the railway transport in the British military zone in France. The organization of military transport was the work of Sir Eric Geddes. Here is a further explanation of the new appointment.

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss knows all about handling transport, he knows all about convoys, he knows a tremendous amount about German submarines. Sir John Jellicoe was, among other things, a very great strategist, but when your initial strategy has pinned your opponent's main fleet to his fortified harbors, where he cannot be got at without a cost which is not worth incurring, there is nothing more for ordinary strategy to do. Sir John, while always perfectly confident that his country would win on the sea as on the land, was always pessimistic about the immediate task in hand. Sir Rosslyn is always sanguine about the task in hand, as well as about the ultimate result. He is a descendant of William IV and is a burly sailor after the type of Sir Eric Geddes himself. He has a bustling, alert manner and twinkling, good-humored eyes. He is trusted by the senior ranks, despite his lack of any fighting experience, and is very widely popular. He has a good eye for men who can do the things he cannot do. In short there are many good reasons for confidence in Sir Rosslyn Wemyss.

RUMANIAN PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—New evidence

of the way in which Rumanian civil

prisoners are treated in Germany has

just been brought to the knowledge of

the Rumanian Government.

M. Michel Antonesco, Marshal of

the Order of Advocates at Bucharest,

formerly the President of the Rumanian

Chamber, and M. M. Diaconescu,

Procurator-General of the Court of

Appeal at Bucharest, were taken as

hostages and have been interned at

the German prison camp of Holzminden,

since the beginning of last August.

While they are exempted from

forced labor, both are submitted to

the most severe treatment, and are

given bad and insufficient food. They

were both deported from Rumania as

hostages; no charge has been brought

against them.

Madame Malaxa is interned at Holzminden, in hut No. 4; no precise

charge has been formulated against her. Monsieur Theodore, draftsman from Constantza, has been kept

six months in his cell, with irons on

hands and feet, and has narrowly es-

caped being shot. Ten other Rumanians,

former officials or members of

liberal professions, have been inter-

red at Holzminden since last June.

They are confined in a hut specially

reserved for men under punishment,

though they have not rendered them-

selves liable to this by any offence,

by trying to escape or refusing to

work. They are treated with extreme

severity and forced to perform laborious

and humiliating duties. Their

food is bad and insufficient.

OKLAHOMA TO FIX
PRICE OF GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

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determination of the proceeding.

French Socialists' MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

Statement by M. Albert Thomas
Is Followed by Appeal From
French Socialists — Russians
and a Democratic Peace

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—No recent happenings have possessed a more peculiar and general interest than the attitude now taken up by the French Socialists to the Russian revolutionaries in the unhappy and dangerous situation in which the latter find themselves. Some important statements have been made by the French Socialist leaders, which have attracted much attention, and a most formidable and lengthy appeal has been made by the Socialist Party as a whole to their Russian friends.

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COAL RELIEF SOON NOW IN PROSPECT

Navy Department Grants New England Right of Way at Hampton Roads—Railways Ordered to Give Fuel Priority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Temporary relief from the threatened fuel famine which confronts the New England states was promised when the Navy Department on Wednesday issued a three-day priority order for New England ships at Hampton Roads. The plan will be to take from under the piers for a period of three days several of the big transports, or special type ships, which require a long time for loading. This will allow the faster coal ships to load coal for three days. The Navy Department estimates that during the priority period New England ships can load at least 200,000 tons of coal.

There are four navy colliers working out of Hampton Roads, and it is thought that coal to New England may be diverted from some of these colliers, which, added to the amount to be obtained for the next three days, will prevent the shutting down of factories, stores, schools, etc.

On Wednesday Director-General McAdoo asked the Navy Department to send tugs in frozen New England ports to break the ice. He has also instructed the railroads to give priority today to 12 coal trains of 25 cars each to supplement the usual movement of coal to New England.

Coal in Massachusetts

Investigation of Deposits Near Worcester Is to Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Manufacturers and others here in need of coal have been invited to open up what are said to be two abandoned coal mines, one being at Coal Mine Brook and the other on the farm of Paul McHale in Boylston. Mayor Pehr G. Holmes and the fuel committee have taken charge of the mines and experiments are to be made to ascertain whether the coal is usable. It is said that an industrial establishment operated two years ago with fuel taken from the lake mine.

THREE THEATERS ARE REFUSED COAL

(Continued from page one)

Steamer Newton arrived from Laramie Point, Va., this afternoon, with 7450 tons of bituminous coal for the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at Everett. James B. Noyes of the Boston Fuel Committee, today estimated that the visible supply on hand at Boston was 37,039 tons, not including the arrivals of the day.

School Opening Undecided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Whether the Roman Catholic schools which closed Wednesday will reopen Monday depends upon the coal receipts in the meantime, and as to the proposition of closing the public schools indefinitely, this will be decided at a meeting tonight of the school board and the city property committee. The pupils of the parochial schools were directed to report Monday, but if sufficient coal is not on hand, the schools will probably remain closed until there is enough to warrant reopening. Hiram L. Doran, schoolhouse agent, expressed the belief Wednesday that there was enough coal on hand to keep the public schools open a week.

Training in Signal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Training in the work of the signal service will be given at Worcester Polytechnic Institute for two months, beginning April 15, the date set for the graduation of the senior class. Members of the faculty said on Wednesday that this move does not mean that the Government will take over the institute for that purpose. According to Ira N. Hollis, president of the institute, the course of instruction will probably be given by the faculty under the supervision of the school authorities.

Coal Deliveries Restricted

PORTLAND, Me.—An order prohibiting the distribution of coal by wholesale and retail dealers, beginning tomorrow and continuing indefinitely, was issued by James C. Hamlin, State Fuel Administrator, on Wednesday, as an emergency measure during the coal strike. Deliveries are to be made only to public utilities, ships for tanker purposes, public institutions, plants for the production and refrigeration of food, homes, restaurants and hotels and banking firms. Exceptions will be made to prevent damage to property.

Library Used for School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—As the public schools were forced to close their doors because of the coal situation, the Public Library officials gave to the School Committee the use of three of the library rooms for the pupils of the high schools for four days each week. That arrangement left Friday and Saturday unused so story hours were given for the grade school children on those days. Since the churches were closed, the Boy Scouts and several girls' clubs and a war relief organization were provided accommodations at the library. One church held a meeting at the library. A manual training teacher gives talks

to the children on how to perform useful tasks. A writer of story books is giving a story hour every Saturday afternoon, telling history in the form of interesting tales of incidents which occurred.

Michigan Senator Denounces Garfield Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Alden Smith, Senator from Michigan, told the Senate today that the Fuel Administration, in order to save six tons of coal, has caused his home town, Grand Rapids, Mich., to lose \$22,000 in wages last Monday.

The Senator denounced the "Garfield

order and protested against what he termed "the sacrifice of labor to the whim of a fuel administration."

Coal Schedule Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Representatives of the fuel committee here are seeking affidavits from persons who have been charged more for coal than the prices fixed. Persons have notified the authorities that coal is being sold by peddlars at the rate of \$1 per 100-pound bag, and that they are taking advantage by giving short weight. Those apprehended will be taken before the Federal authorities for prosecution. The price fixed by the fuel committee is 50 cents for 100-pound bags, and not over 15 cents for the 18-pound bags, commonly sold at stores. Some dealers are reported to have charged 16 to 18 cents for the 18-pound bags.

Shovel Tags Are Given Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—School children here and in Melrose Wednesday participated in the observance of a "tag-your-shovel" day, a step taken as an incentive to more conservation of coal supplies in private homes. Before distributing the tags, short and practical talks on saving fuel were given by the school teachers.

EXPLOSION DESTROYS CHEMICAL FACTORY

ANDOVER, Mass.—An explosion, followed by fire, today, laid in ruins the plant of the Beaver Chemical Manufacturing Company here, which is doing government work. Several were hurt, and the police are making an investigation. The cause is unknown. The loss cannot be estimated yet but it will run into thousands of dollars.

Suspicious Events Watched

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Fire at Carney's Point works of the DuPont Powder company on Jan. 28 destroyed 500,000 pounds of smokeless powder and three drying tunnels and a recovery plant. The loss was estimated at \$250,000.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the office of the Springfield Ice Company near the railroad tracks in Springfield, Mass., Tuesday.

The country residence of E. G. Fabre in Bar Harbor, Me., who is with the American Red Cross in Italy, was burned Jan. 24, with an estimated loss of \$150,000.

Suspicious meetings at a hall in Westfield, Mass., at which seditions utterances are said to have been made, are being investigated by agents of the United States Department of Justice.

It is claimed that at these meetings, workmen have been urged to evade military service and hinder the war work of the Government.

Ground glass was discovered in the hamburg steak about to be served apprentices at the United States Naval Training Station in Newport, R. I., recently, and several hundred pounds of steaks were destroyed. All food for the students is examined before being served.

An explosion in St. Louis early today wrecked the two-story structure of the Henderson-Wills Welding Company. The company is engaged on government contracts.

REPORTS ARE FILED

The following committee reports were filed today in the Massachusetts Senate: Banks and Banking—Bill to authorize the Dorchester Trust Company to hold real estate. Leave to withdraw on petition of John J. Conway limiting capital stocks of trust companies and Charles S. Baxter relative to investments of trust companies, Election laws—Bill of Alpheus Sanford on recounts after primaries and relative to nomination papers in Boston. Leave to withdraw on petition of B. Frank Carroll relative to enforcement of payments on mortgages by savings banks and trust companies, petitions of Frederick T. Fuller for furnishing voters with information regarding candidates and referendum measures and measures referred at state election, and the petition of James Mackay for issuance of election bulletins and other information to voters.

CITY LAUNDRY FOR CAMP

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A laundry to do work for soldiers at Camp Dix has been purchased here by agents of the Federal Government, says The North American, and is being operated by civilian employees, mostly girls, under the direction of Capt. John Neely of the quartermaster's department.

RATIFICATION IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ratification of the national prohibition amendment is asked in a petition from the heads of the State institutions at Howard, presented to the Rhode Island Senate on Wednesday.

PUBLIC LICENSE HEARINGS SOUGHT

Former Senator Sanford Bates and Others Urge Legislative Committee for Favorable Report on Open Meeting Bill

Hearings given by the Boston Licensing Board on suburban saloon licenses are more for the purpose of pacifying the people than for ascertaining their desires, according to former Senator Sanford Bates, who spoke at a public hearing of the Legislative Legal Affairs Committee at the State House today. The committee had under consideration several bills providing for public hearings on saloon licenses when requested by citizens, and for making public the records of the licensing boards.

Mr. Bates and other citizens from the suburbs criticized the Boston Licensing Board for the alleged practice of creating a value upon licenses.

Benjamin C. Lane, of the United Improvement Association, thought the proposed legislation necessary in order that the people might know what is going on about them.

"Star-chamber" records of the Licensing Board were complained of by F. W. Merrick, treasurer of the United Improvement Association, who added: "There are hundreds of applicants for liquor licenses whose past record, if made public, would prevent them being foisted upon a community. I believe the board ought not to grant licenses to applicants who do not come with clean hands."

"What is there in a license that causes the Licensing Board to hold it superior to the wishes and rights of 95 per cent of the people in a community? We do not want to feel that we are on the defensive all of the time, and that the Licensing Board is counsel for the licensees, as we now feel." He charged that licenses are virtually granted before hearings are held by the board.

One bill, petitioned for by the United Improvement Association, would require the posting of notice on a building where a license is sought to be exercised, and also the sending of a notice to citizens' associations. It also would open the records of the licensing boards to public inspection.

Two other measures, introduced by the Dorchester No-License League, would require the licensing boards to hold public hearings at request of 10 registered voters, also requiring notice of hearing to be mailed at least five days before the hearing is held, to the citizens asking for the hearing. The league also would require the records of such boards to be open for public inspection.

No one appeared for or against a bill to exclude licensed saloons from the vicinity of subway and tunnel exits and entrances in Dorchester, Roxbury, Brighton, Charlestown or East Boston districts of the city of Boston, or the city of Chelsea.

TEXAS COLLEGE PLANT OFFERED

Entire Plant Put at Disposal of Authorities to Train Men for Overseas Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—President W. B. Bizzell of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, after a conference with representatives of the War Department, has announced that to meet the demand of General Pershing for more mechanics and technicians in the expeditionary forces, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College will take from 2000 to 2500 men to train along technical lines, the course to begin May 1 and continue to Oct. 1. The college authorities will also care for 1000 men, beginning Feb. 1. If the War Department finds the call urgent, and desires to tax the equipment and accommodate here to the utmost during the college term. President Bizzell said that the regular course was set to begin May 1, so that the regular college students would be out of the way, and the entire college plant could be devoted to military training for the experts intended for early overseas service. The college faculty will be loaned to the Government for instructors in the school. The War Department has agreed to bear such additional expense as may be incurred in transforming the college plant.

FREE ADVICE TO FARMERS DISCOUNTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—"To be perfectly frank," declared Mrs. Alice Towne Dewees, chairman of the committee on food production of the State Council of Women, at a meeting of the State Economics Association, "the farmers are the prey of a good many advisers who have no business to advise them."

Mrs. Dewees' remarks were delivered during an agricultural week in Nebraska. The annual meetings of some 25 agricultural associations are held in Lincoln each January, and everybody who had advice to give the farmers is free to enter the discussions and tell the farmers how to improve their produce and yields.

"There is a great gap between the city and the country woman," she said, "and neither is equipped to deal with the conditions with which the other is struggling. Imagine the reception we farmers would get if we went to the city, sat down in the offices and said: 'See here! It is going to be your business to save the country. Do it by running your business in this way!'"

GERMAN FLAG PROTESTED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Charles H. Lane, Department of Justice agent, today ordered Gus Engels, a Stamford saloonkeeper, to paint the German flag out of a display in his establishment, typifying German-American friendship, with entwined flags and clasped hands. A great deal of trouble has been caused by the exhibition, according to information received by the Department of Justice.

PRESIDENT ASKS FARMERS TO STAND BY TO WIN THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

come of more than \$35,000,000, with 10,271 teachers, a resident student body of 125,000, and a vast additional number receiving instruction at their homes. County agents, joint officers of the Department of Agriculture and of the colleges are everywhere cooperating with the farmers and assisting them. The number of extension workers under the Smith-Lever Act and under the recent emergency legislation has grown to 5500 men and women working regularly in the various communities and taking to the farmer the latest scientific and practical information.

"Alongside these great public agencies stand the very effective voluntary organizations among the farmers themselves, which are more and more learning the best methods of cooperation and the best methods of putting to practical use the assistance derived from governmental sources. The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great available capital of the country, and it has become the duty both of the men in charge of the federal reserve banking system and of the farm loan banking system to see to it that the farmers obtain the credit, both short term and long term, to which they are entitled not only, but which it is imperative necessary should be extended to them if the present tasks of the country are to be adequately performed. Both by direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates, the Government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The Department of Agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The department has \$2,500,000 available for this purpose now, and has asked the Congress for \$6,000,000 more.

"The labor problem is one of great difficulty and some of the best agencies of the nations are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to do. Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be taken for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the war department has been very seriously centered upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible, and under the new draft regulations I believe that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much less seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had had our present full experience in these perplexing matters. Supply of labor in all industries is a matter we must look to and are looking to with diligent care."

"And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe; it is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt to do so. But they do produce by two or three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital than the farmers of any European country. There are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable. Last spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year and the yields from the crop were record-breaking yields. In the fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was 1,000,000 larger than for any preceding year, 3,000,000 greater than the next largest and 7,000,000 greater than the preceding five-year average.

"But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be repeated but that they should be exceeded. I know what this advice involves. It involves not only labor but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice that is available. It means the utmost economy, even to the point where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self-sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle itself, where the object always looms greater than the individual."

"And yet, the Government will help and help in every way that is possible. The impression which prevails in some quarters that while the Government has sought to fix the prices of foodstuffs, it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer, is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the Government has actively and successfully regulated the prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country, and has regulated them not only for the purchases of the Government, but also for the purchases of the general public, and I have every reason to believe that the Congress will extend the powers of the Government in this important, and even essential, matter so that the tendency to profiteering which is showing itself in so many quarters may be effectively checked."

"In fixing the prices of foodstuffs, the Government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind as well as the farmer, and everything in these times of war takes on the rigid aspect of duty."

BIG PACKERS CLOSE UP INDEPENDENTS

Unfair Trade Practices Are Charged by Counsel for the Government Before the Federal Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Difficulties of independent packing companies in competing with the "Big Five" continued Wednesday's session of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the practices of the packers. Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the Government, told the commission that only two independent packers are left between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, and declared that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice both have the power to prevent alleged unfair trade practices in an effort to put small competitors out of business. Mr. Heney read affidavits from a number of independent packers charging price-cutting by the big firms.

Mr. Heney told the commission that the two independent plants which he had previously referred to as being the only two between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, one at Ottumwa, Iowa, and one at Austin, Minn., had both been victims of the eliminative practice of the "Big Five." He declared that the territory of the two plants had been apportioned among the big packers in an effort to put them out of business, and told the commission that he would produce evidence on this point later on.

"Apparently nothing will stop the big packers," declared Mr. Heney, "except the big stick landing on them."

The inquiry came to a temporary halt with an announcement by Mr. Heney that disclosures through examination of the personal files of Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers, made it necessary for him to go to Chicago immediately.

SIR E. HOLDEN ON BANK SITUATION

British Banking Authority Comments on Strong Position of British and American Banking Compared With Germany's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Edward Holden, speaking at the London City and Midland Bank annual meeting, made a thorough examination of the German banking position and that of the United States and the United Kingdom. He contrasted the steadily weakening Berlin position with the sustained strength of the New York and London situation.

Prior to the war, Sir Edward said, the Reichsbank ratio of gold to liabilities was 47.8 per cent, now it is 12.3. In the United States, where Sir Edward says, bankers have "succeeded in creating and building up a banking system surpassing in strength and excellence any other banking system in the world," the Federal Reserve Bank's ratio, before the war, was 88.7 per cent compared to 63.2 today. If the Bank of England weekly statement was compiled in a manner similar to the Reichsbank or the Federal Reserve banks, the Bank of England's ratio would be 33.5 per cent today, as against the pre-war ratio of 60 per cent.

Sir Edward forecasted that Germany's difficulties would commence after the war and he believed the situation would be met by German government assistance. Sir Edward had much praise for the way Washington had not hesitated to adapt their banking law to the country's needs, and he strongly deprecated England's Bank Act of 1844 which has had to be suspended four times and he emphatically urged its repeal. He urged British bankers seriously to consider means for assisting British industries after the war, and he saw no difficulty in British bankers accomplishing much in that way.

The act of 1844, referred to by Sir Edward Holden, limited the note issue of all other banks in England and in Scotland and Ireland, but allowed the last two to exceed this, on an equivalent of gold for every note in excess. The monopoly of note issue in London and the 65-mile radius, granted to the Bank of England in 1826, was retained, and no new bank could obtain the right; the result has been that many banks have allowed their note-issuing rights to lapse on opening offices in London, or from amalgamation with London banks. The act separated the issuing and the banking departments of the Bank of England. It could issue notes up to £14,000,000, being the amount of its loans to the Government at that date. This is the "fiduciary" issue; above that amount the bank must hold an equivalent in gold coin or bullion. The fiduciary issue increased automatically by two-thirds of any lapsed issue of notes of other banks, and thus has been increased now to £18,450,000. The Bank of England is obliged to make a weekly return, reporting its financial position. This is issued every Thursday.

SWEDISH OPINION ON AMERICAN AIMS

Scandinavian Paper's Interpretation of President Wilson's Message to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Included amongst recent orders-in-council is one which exempts from military service all Canadian-Indians and naturalized Japanese, on the ground that as neither of these classes have the right to exercise the franchise, they should not be called upon to bear arms, this being in accordance with the War-Time Elections Act. Another order-in-council has been passed requiring that all flour mills, irrespective of capacity, and that all mills used for the manufacture of food from all descriptions of grains must obtain a license from the Food Controller. The purpose of this is to limit the profits of the mills to a maximum average of 25 cents on the milling of sufficient wheat to make a barrel of 196 pounds.

MAINE FARMERS ASK HELP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Maine farmers are willing to help the Government in the matter of increased food production but are asking that in turn the Government help them by giving federal and state financial aid to their work, which they consider to be nearly as important as that carried on by the shipbuilders and munition workers. At a meeting held in this city this week the situation was discussed and steps taken to see what the State would do.

PRO-GERMAN TALK ALLEGED
BRIDGEPORT, Ct.—Stephen Ulyehock, who claims to be a native of Holland, was sentenced Wednesday to five months in jail for having made remarks derogatory to this country's activities in the war. It is said that a more serious charge may be brought against him, an inquiry is being made to determine whether he has had any connection with German propaganda in this country. Ulyehock says he left Holland two years ago, going to Germany, later to Sweden and thence to this country.

FOOD RULINGS OBSERVED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Although river conditions tied up more than 100 schooners of fleets from the oyster beds, and many of the largest oyster houses of New Orleans were completely sold out for several days, instances of disregard for the warnings of the Food Administration against profiteering were gratifyingly few.

DELEGATION HAS STORMY MEETING

Austrian Delegation in Session in Vienna Hears Demand of Tzecs and Southern Slavs for Self-Determination Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor VIENNA Austria (via Berne)—The meeting of the Austrian delegation for the first time since the outbreak of the war was utilized by the Tzecs and Southern Slavs as a further occasion for the presentation of the demand for the self-determination of peoples. The reception accorded them may be gathered from the account of the proceedings published by the Neue Freie Presse.

Even the opening sitting, wrote that mouthpiece of the German element in Austria, afforded a forecast of the attitude of the Tzecs, Southern Slavs and Galician Ruthenes during the session of the delegation. From the very beginning of the sitting they had separated themselves from the rest, and were to be seen in eager consultation while the opening formalities were being performed. In the election of the president and vice-president they took no part. During the election of secretaries and committees the delegates Stanek and Dr. Korošec held repeated and animated conversations with the president, Dr. Hauser. Every one knew what was under discussion. Delegate Stanek was to make a declaration at that very day's sitting in the name of the three groups, demanding the right of self-determination, and it was a question of the form this declaration was to take. . . . The most important feature of the sitting in question was the majority for the foreign policy of Count Czernin, which was made very evident by the motions put down by the various parties at the close of the proceedings.

Both the German and Polish delegations put down motions in which the delegation was invited to express approval of the foreign policy of Count Czernin. The motion of the German delegates had 32, and that of the Poles five signatures, thus showing a majority of 37 votes for the policy in question. Private conversations which the Minister had recently had with the delegates had already made it clear that a preponderating number of the Austrian delegates approved of his foreign policy, and the opening numerical of the delegation supplied numerical evidence of this majority. The German and Polish delegates resolved to take this course when they learned that the Tzecs and Southern Slavs would also bring in at the opening sitting motions concerning their right to self-determination. The German and Polish motions were designed to lay down at the outset the line to be taken during the session, and to give prominence to the confidence of the majority in the foreign policy of Count Czernin.

The Tzecs and Southern Slavs made a demonstration by a series of motions and interpellations. A unified motion of Tzecs, Southern Slavs, and Galician Ruthenes demanded the election of a peace committee (in connection with the pending negotiations with Russia) composed of representatives of all races of the monarchy. The idea of the proposers of the motion was that this committee should perform the task of assuring the right of self-determination of individual nations. The Tzec interpretation of the right of self-determination also found expression in an interpellation of delegate Klofak, who also called, in another interpellation, for a statement from the Government on the present state of the monarchy's relations with the United States. A further Tzec interpellation concerned the maintenance of the right of immunity in their character as delegates in the case of the deputies Kolfač and Dr. Kramarz, upon whom sentence was at one time passed. The question which the delegate Stanek put to the president at the close of the sitting in the name of the Tzecs and Southern Slavs led to stormy scenes—an equally unusual event at the opening of a session of the delegations.

Delegate Stanek dealt, once more, with the right of peoples to self-determination as the Tzecs interpret that phrase, and in so doing spoke of "conditions in Hungary that are a mockery of all civilization." President Hauser felt constrained to censure this expression, whereupon the Tzecs replied with lively interruptions, and shouted down the president.

The scene was one of decided uproar, such as is usual in the Austrian House of Deputies. In the delegation such methods of procedure have not been customary hitherto. They were doubtless designed as a forecast of the way in which the Tzecs propose to conduct themselves during the session. According to the Neue Freie Presse's account of the sitting, M. Stanek expressed himself as follows: "All the Tzec and Southern Slav delegates have commissioned me to make the following declaration: 'We delegates of the Tzec and Southern Slav Delegation declare, in accordance with our inmost conviction, which is at the same time the unalterable will of our nations, that a permanent peace is possible only on the basis of the fullest right of peoples to self-determination.'

The fact that in publishing the offer of those actually in power in Russia the Imperial and Royal Government deliberately and consciously suppressed the most essential part thereof, namely, the demand for guarantees of the right of peoples to self-determination; and, still more, the attempt of the premiers of both halves of the Monarchy to deceive the public opinion of the world by a contradictory exposition of the axiom of the right of peoples to self-determination, while the Austrian Premier describes the Parliament at Vienna as the forum where peoples, may win their right of self-

determination, and the Hungarian Premier boldly proclaims as the ideal of national freedom the conditions in Hungary which are a mockery of all civilization. . . .

President (interrupting) I beg of you . . . such expressions . . .

M. Stanek . . . these things already meet us with deepest mistrust, a mistrust already well-grounded in the whole history of our people. Hence we hereby proclaim to the entire public with reference to the peace negotiations: Our national development can be guaranteed only if the right of self-determination is clearly and openly granted our nation in the fullest measure, without reserve and recognition on all hands, and if irrevocable, unambiguous, and sufficiently binding guarantees are given for the undiminished and immediate realization of the same.

This declaration was greeted with loud applause by the Tzecs and Southern Slavs and there was an uproar when the president protested afresh against the reference made to Hungarians.

The way to conserve food, argues the American Defense Society, is to stop unnecessary consumption of it, and to stop it firmly and decisively.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — CAMP DEVENS

B. A. A. TO HOLD ITS INVITATION MEET

Annual Indoor Games to Take Place Saturday—Many Military Events Are to Feature the Competition

Details for the twenty-ninth annual indoor invitation handicap meeting of the Boston Athletic Association to be held in Mechanics Hall, Saturday evening, under the auspices of the patriotic service committee of the B. A. A., are practically completed, and G. V. Brown, athletic manager of the B. A. A., and also director of athletics in the first naval district, expects that the events will prove as successful this year as they have in the past.

The proceeds of the meet are to be used for the benefit of the army and navy athletic equipment fund, but the events are open to all registered A. A. U. civilians as well as to those men enlisted in the military service of the United States.

The introduction of the special events for men in the service, such as the 40-yard rescue race, the 600-yard run, and the tug-of-war, will be among the most interesting features of this year's competition. In these events, and in all of the military events, E. E. Babb, chairman of the athletic committee, announces that, in view of the fact that a soldier is necessarily limited as to the amount of room which he can bestow upon a trophy, such as a large silver cup or ebony plaque, the committee deemed it advisable to award gold, silver and bronze medals in these races. However, the usual fine assortment of prizes will be given for the civilian events. Spiked shoes are to be allowed, and there are to be three awards in each event, with the exception of the team races and the tug-of-war.

Among the many entries in the military 40-yard dash are: W. A. Savage of Bowdoin College, a former New England Intercollegiate high and low hurdle champion; C. E. Phillips, the former Phillips Exeter Academy sprinter; M. J. McNally, the Boston Red Sox utility infielder, and A. E. Rice, the Boston Braves catcher. E. W. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, and now located at Fort Slocum, N. Y., is also entered in this event.

It was originally planned to have the 600-yard race run in full equipment; but this has been changed and the men can compete in regulation running suits. A. R. Kiviat, the former Irish-American Athletic Club middle-distance star and United States National one-mile champion, will run in this race and the change from an equipment competition will give him a chance to show just how fast he is running after his retirement of two years.

In has been a long time since followers of athletics had an opportunity to witness a rope-climbing contest. This event is open to men in the service. Four ropes are to be used, extending from the girders to the floor, with a bell at 25 feet distant for the target. In this event entries have been received from Camp Devens, Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, Bunker Hill and from several of the forts in Boston Harbor.

Much interest has been developed among the forts in the harbor in the tug-of-war, and this event is expected to bring some fine competition Saturday night. Teams from Bunker Hill, Fort Strong, Fort Banks, Fort Revere, Fort Andrews and from Camp Devens have been entered. Each team will consist of eight men and they may use cleats.

In the 1000-yard race from scratch, many well-known athletes are to compete. Among them are: G. A. Saltmarsh, the former Dartmouth College runner who is now in the service at the Charlestown Navy Yard; R. A. Lumpkin and W. D. Litt, both of Yale University, and R. Talbot, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's naval aviation school.

The special feature of the meet, and one which always holds the attention of the spectators, is the Hunter mile run. This race, it is predicted, will be a struggle between J. W. Ray, the Illinois A. C. runner, and M. A. Devaney of the Millrose A. A., the present holder of the trophy. Other athletes entered include: J. W. Ryan of the B. A. A.; H. E. Weeks from the navy yard, and W. F. Gordon from the Peabody Naval Station.

Other features of the meet include the running high jump, in which Walter Whalen of the B. A. A. and G. A. Pelletier from Camp Devens are expected to star; the 1000-yard handicap race, the handicap limited to 50 yards; and the special three-mile run from scratch, in which all contestants must be able to show a previous record of 16m. In this latter event the result will probably be decided between G. W. Goodwin, the Bowdoin College freshman runner, and G. T. Nightingale from the New Hampshire State College.

Many relay races are planned and teams from Phillips Exeter Academy and the Phillips Andover Academy will clash, as will also the Harvard and Yale freshman teams.

AMATEUR BILLIARD PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The competition for the Billiard Association Amateur Championship of England has begun at Soho Square, W. with the preliminary heats. Jan. 30 and 31 were fixed for the final, which was won last year by T. Graham.

KANSAS STATE FIVE IS WINNER

Agricultural College Team Defeats the University of Kansas in Missouri Valley Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Kansas basketball team lost its first Missouri Valley Conference game of the season here Wednesday afternoon to the Kansas State Agricultural College team by a 36-to-23 score. Superior team work and speed on the floor won the game for the Aggies.

G. W. Hinds, right forward, J. A. Clarke and J. B. Hinds, guards of the visiting team formed one of the best scoring triangles that has been seen in action here this season.

Kansas started the scoring after two minutes of play, when C. K. Mathews, center, caged a short basket. Capt. R. Vantrine, left forward, made a free goal and then Mathews connected for a second field basket before E. F. Whedon, Vantrine and G. W. Hinds bagged a field basket each giving the visiting team the lead which it held until the end of the game. Only five fouls were called during the game, four of them were personal fouls, however. G. W. Hinds of the State Agricultural College, was the largest individual point winner, getting seven field goals to his credit. H. L. Miller, who replaced O. K. Fearing of Kansas at the close of the first half, was next highest point getter, with six field baskets.

The same players played the entire game for Kansas State while Coach W. O. Hamilton made two changes in the Kansas lineup. Miller replaced Fearing at right forward at the close of the first half, while F. P. Mandeville was sent in for H. R. Laslett at right guard after a few minutes of play in the second half. The summary:

KANSAS STATE KANSAS

Van Trine, l.f.r.g. Laslett, Mandeville, G. W. Hinds, r.f.l.g. Bunn Whedon, c.c. Mathews J. B. Hinds, l.g.r.f. Fearing, Miller Clarke, c.c. Vantrine, Uhlrauh

Goals from field—G. W. Hinds 7. Whedon 5. Van Trine 3. J. B. Hinds 2 for Kansas State; Miller 5. Mathews 2. Fearing, Uhlrauh, Bunn for Kansas. Goals from foul—Van Trine 2 for Kansas State; Uhlrauh for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—29-minute halves.

CHAMPIONS TO SKATE AT MEET

Interesting Series of Figure Skating Contests Scheduled—Several Title Holders to Compete

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A highly interesting series of figure skating contests is scheduled for the Crystal Carnival Rink here on the nights of Feb. 6, 7 and 8. There will be events for women and men, champions and novices.

Major interest will center in the contest between Miss Therese Weld of Boston, who won the Hippodrome challenge cup last year against all comers, including men, and Mrs. S. R. Beresford, who has challenged Miss Weld for the trophy. Mrs. Beresford won the world's junior championship in London in 1914. The two women skate very different styles, and the judges, Irving Brokaw, J. A. Cruikshank and G. H. Browne, will have careful work to do to decide the winner.

N. W. Niles, the Boston tennis and figure skating expert, is entered, and so is E. W. Howland, regarded by many as the best of the Boston amateurs. In the novice event Miss Ethel Bijur, a local girl, is mentioned as having a good chance for first place. G. M. Lynes, Miss Rosaline Dunn, E. K. Engle, H. W. Howe and J. B. Liberman also will compete.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Northern Rugby Union program of Jan. 5 provided some entertaining football. A New Zealand team met and defeated Wigton by 9 points to 6 in a very fast game. Two good matches of an open character took place at Bramley and Hunslet. On the former ground Leeds were the visitors and the home side derived great satisfaction from a draw of 3 points each. At Hunslet much improvement was shown in the home side, and Hull were beaten 11 to 7.

At home, St. Helens Recreation had a walk-over against Runcorn with the final score at 28 to 0. The other and senior St. Helens team drew at Widnes 10 all. Halifax outclassed the opposition from Brighouse and won by 24 clear points. A good game at Dewsbury resulted in the defeat of Batley 7 points to 0. Warrington lost at Broughton 5 to 0.

TENNIS STARS WILL AID ATHLETIC FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many prominent tennis players will take part in a tournament beginning at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Feb. 12, to aid the training camp athletic activities fund. The finals will be played on Feb. 22.

The list of entrants includes Harry Johnson and N. W. Niles of Boston; T. R. Pell, S. H. Yoshell, W. M. Hall, H. A. Throckmorton, C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh; F. B. Alexander, Dr. William Rosenbaum, A. S. Cragin, W. D. Cunningham, Vincent Richards, Harold Taylor, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner.

LAMY AND MCLEAN TO SKATE FOR TITLE

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Arrangements have been completed for a world championship skating meet here Feb. 7 and 8 between Edmund Lamy, of Chicago, Lamy is the present holder of the championship, but McLean claims it through his recent victory over Oscar Matheson.

The coming contest will include six races of 220 yards, one-quarter mile, one-half mile, one mile, two miles and three miles. In the event of a tie the contract between the skaters calls for a three-quarter mile race on the following day to decide the issue. Each contestant is to receive one-third of the gate receipts.

UNGER RETAINS HIS LEADERSHIP

Montclair Billiard Expert Wins Another Game in the National Class C Tournament

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Lost	H. A.
F. A. Unger	6	0	5 15-17
R. McDaniel	2	1	5
J. B. Hinds	4	2	4 14-24
F. W. Boyd	2	2	4 18-28
J. Neustadt	2	3	3 17-24
L. A. Servatius	1	3	4 1-32
S. Brussell	1	4	3 36-38
A. Gardner	1	4	4 9-32

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four matches were played in the United States national Class C amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament in this city Wednesday, two of them being played in the afternoon and the other two in the evening. F. A. Unger of Montclair strengthened his hold on first place in the standing when he defeated John Lange by a score of 150 to 97. This gave the New Jersey player an unbroken record of six straight victories in the tournament, and he now has only three more matches to play. No other player in the event is undefeated.

Unger was hardly in as good stroke Wednesday as in some of his previous matches, but for all that he far outclassed his rival and made an average of 3 36-38. Lange, on the other hand, averaged only 2 23-37.

Unger experienced some difficulty in gaining control of the ivories at the outset of the contest as the spheres did not respond to his touch. Their heaviness and lack of resiliency caused Unger to struggle along with comparatively low counts in the early stages, but later he recovered his form and closed out the match brilliantly. Almost his final cluster of the game was a run of 29, which was put together by pretty balkline play. His other high runs were 18 and 16.

Unger was forced to give way before the play of a younger rival, Joseph Neustadt, in the second afternoon match. Servatius was defeated by a score of 150 to 107, the winner averaging 3 36-38.

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F. W. Boyd and R. McDaniel were the winners in the evening matches. The former defeated A. Gardner by a score of 150 to 109 and McDaniel triumphed over S. Brussell by a score of 150 to 107.

Brussell started off in his match as if he would win without much difficulty. He put together a cluster of 23 in the first inning, but this did not by any means shake the confidence of McDaniel, who in the first two innings made a total of 27 points. Brussell, however, held the lead for five innings, when McDaniel, aided by a run of 20, forged ahead. From then on McDaniel played with a confidence that brought many good-sized clusters. Brussell was unable to keep pace with his rival and fell steadily behind.

Neither Boyd nor Gardner played at his best in the second evening contest. The runs were low and the match was not concluded until 44 innings had been played. The scores:

F. D. Niles, the Boston tennis and figure skating expert, is entered, and so is E. W. Howland, regarded by many as the best of the Boston amateurs. In the novice event Miss Ethel Bijur, a local girl, is mentioned as having a good chance for first place. G. M. Lynes, Miss Rosaline Dunn, E. K. Engle, H. W. Howe and J. B. Liberman also will compete.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Northern Rugby Union program of Jan. 5 provided some entertaining football. A New Zealand team met and defeated Wigton by 9 points to 6 in a very fast game. Two good matches of an open character took place at Bramley and Hunslet. On the former ground Leeds were the visitors and the home side derived great satisfaction from a draw of 3 points each. At Hunslet much improvement was shown in the home side, and Hull were beaten 11 to 7.

At home, St. Helens Recreation had a walk-over against Runcorn with the final score at 28 to 0. The other and senior St. Helens team drew at Widnes 10 all. Halifax outclassed the opposition from Brighouse and won by 24 clear points. A good game at Dewsbury resulted in the defeat of Batley 7 points to 0. Warrington lost at Broughton 5 to 0.

ROYAL NAVAL DEPOT DEFEATS AUSTRALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In amateur rugby football played Jan. 5 a North Public School's fifteen defeated a South Public School's team by 13 points to 6, at Queen's Club. Ampleforth, Sedbergh, Durham and Pettes School were represented in the North Side, and Cranleigh, Tonbridge, Eton, Giggleswick, Liverpool, Clifton, Wellington and Keyham in the South.

Lord's School beat the Rest by 29 points to 8 at Richmond.

Cardiff were engaged with the Welsh Guards, but neither side could score.

The Australians were beaten by the Royal Naval Depot, 11 points to 3.

TENNIS STARS WILL AID ATHLETIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The competition for the Billiard Association Amateur Championship of England has begun at Soho Square, W. with the preliminary heats. Jan. 30 and 31 were fixed for the final, which was won last year by T. Graham.

BIG SCORES IN FOOTBALL PLAY

Leaders of the Three Association Competitions in England Are Successful in Fixtures of Jan. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The leaders of the three association football competitions in England were all successful in their fixtures of Jan. 5, fixtures which, in the case of some clubs, produced heavy scores. In the London Combination (which was exceptional as regards scoring) Fulham, the leaders, entertained Queen's Park Rangers and won by the only goal scored. The Spurs obtained an away victory at Brentford by 3 goals to 2, while West Ham, the third club, beat Clapton Orient easily by three clear goals. No goals were scored in Chelmsford away fixture with the Crystal Palace, and only one in the Woolwich Arsenal vs. Millwall Athletic encounter in which the former won.

The fixtures in the league yielded the heavy scores above mentioned. In Lancashire, for instance, Stoke, playing at home, penetrated the Oldham Athletic defense on seven occasions without a reply. At Burnley, too, Bury were beaten, 5 goals to 1, and Blackburn Rovers lost at Bolton, 5 to 2. There was only one drawn game—between Manchester City and Rochdale—in this section. Everton lost at Blackpool, 1 to 0; Manchester United were beaten at Southport, 3 to 0; Stockport lost to the leaders at Liverpool, 2 to 1, and Burslem went up at Preston, 1 to 0.

In the Midland section, Leeds City, the leaders, surmounted a formidable obstacle in the shape of Hull City, winning by 2 goals to 0. The huge score of 8 to 0 gave Bradford a home victory at the expense of Barnsley, who arrived with a short team. Lincoln City were also completely eclipsed by Sheffield Wednesday, 7 goals to 2. Six goals were scored on the Notts County ground, where Birmingham were the visitors, the match ending in a draw. Huddersfield and Leicester Fosse both won by two clear goals against Grimsby and Notts Forest. Bradford City completed the program with a 3-to-2 win over Rotherham County.

The same players played in the United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament in this city Wednesday, two of them being played in the afternoon and the other two in the evening. F. A. Unger of Montclair strengthened his hold on first place in the standing when he defeated John Lange by a score of 150 to 97. This gave the New Jersey player an unbroken record of six straight victories in the tournament, and he now has only three more matches to play. No other player in the event is undefeated.

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PERSHING PLANNING FOR 2,000,000 MEN

Major Frederic Palmer Declares Preparations Are Being Carried Out in France to Care for One Hundred Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a message read before the executive committee of the league for national unity yesterday, Major Frederic Palmer, head of the intelligence section on the staff of General Pershing, declared that the Allies were winning.

Preparations are being carried on in France, Major Palmer said, to care for 100 divisions, or more than 2,000,000 men. He declared that no politics or party rule was running the United States Army in France.

General Pershing, he said, had a free hand, his word being supreme over the American expeditionary force. Major Palmer opened his statement by saying that the message from the American troops is the same plea that every army over seas has made, a plea for transport.

Major Palmer told of the preparations the American Army was making "to be ready in a big way and thoroughly for our great task."

"For the first three months it seemed as if we were making little headway," he said, "and then gradually the picture began developing out of the plate, until in December the whole plan began to take form. Such progress was possible only under centralized military direction, for our army in France is not run by committees or boards or councils—John Pershing is supreme. In France he has built for us a general staff which is now so coordinated that it is capable of looking after the organization of a big army in action. Men of ability are finding their way to the top."

Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, also voiced the unity of purpose of the American people and their army "to be worthy of all our traditions."

"I think I may say with much assurance," said Mr. Gompers, turning to Major Palmer, "that you can convey back the message to the fighting men in France that we are with them 100 per cent."

"There is no mental reservation in the pledge of the American Government, with the support of the great mass of the American people, that every part of man-power, of all our resources, will be laid at the feet and given into the hands of the men who are fighting in France and who will fight in France."

"When you have driven the invaders to the confines of their own accursed, unhappy, monarch-ridden country, then, and not till then, shall we listen to their proposals of peace. United in sentiment and in fact, the American people, with the brave people of England and France—aye, and even of ravished Belgium and outraged Serbia and Rumania—will fight on as best we can at home, confident that under General Pershing, with a free hand, cooperating with the leaders of the armies of our allies, under the general direction in spirit of that great statesman, that spokesman, that leader, that tribune of the democracies of the world, President Woodrow Wilson, all will be well with the republic."

MR. J. R. CLYNES ON FOOD SUPPLIES

Parliamentary Secretary to British Food Ministry Announces Formation of New Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—We propose to set up, in the Ministry of Food, a Consumers' Council," Mr. J. R. Clynes lately informed the House of Commons. "Lord Rhondda has asked me to be its chairman, and on this council we shall ask representatives to sit who will act for the organized working classes, and we shall ask women also to act upon that council. We propose that such representatives shall not merely come in once a week to be told some story by an official, to pass resolutions of approval, merely to be told that the price of an article has been fixed at so-and-so, but that they shall know, for themselves, the processes by which things are done, and see with an eye on the consumer whether the interests and rights of consumers are being properly watched or not."

That course, he hoped, would meet any remaining feeling of discontent that might exist with regard either to cooperatives or labor interests not being properly protected. His view was that they could group under some, perhaps it may be ten or a dozen heads the various foods and the various questions with which the Ministry had to deal. That is to say, bread and cereals, butter, margarine, for instance, might form one group, and so on.

"The Food Ministry has now assumed very considerable dimensions," Mr. Clynes also remarked. "It embraces the wheat commission, which works through six main committees dealing with cereals, flour and bread; the sugar commission, dealing with the purchase and importation of sugar and its distribution to first-hand buyers; the meat and milk products division, which has seven supply branches, controlling meat, milk, butter, cheese, oil seeds, foodstuffs, oils and fats, cold storage and inland transport, besides the superintendence of the live stock commissioners, whose duty it is to organize our home meat supplies, while there are other divisions dealing with vegetables, jam, tea, coffee, coconuts, dried fruit and the importation and distribution of bacon, hams and lard; the food economy division,

which conducts the food economy campaign and also conducts and organizes a practical effort to institute public kitchens; the local authorities division, which superintends the divisional food commissioners and the local food committees. There are 2000 of these committees. They have very considerable powers, with reference to the control of prices, distribution, transport, food economy and the enforcement of orders.

"I am as moved as anyone can be by the distress endured through the food queue. Members of my own household have stood in those queues, and I know something of the hardships. They are due to inadequate supplies and inequalities in distribution.

"The remedy to be applied consists of rearrangements for redistribution to remove the inequality and provide that supplies shall be equitable and available for districts small and large alike. So far as that branch of the remedy can be applied, the Ministry has been working without ceasing ever since the cause for the application of this remedy was revealed to us. It is, however, an immensely complicated job, and, moving as we must through this maze of shops and interests and businesses and dealers and authorities, it does take time finally to settle what is the best plan to meet the extremities of this situation.

"The other branch of the remedy is in giving to the Local Food Control Committees larger powers than they have at the present time, and asking them—as in the case of Birmingham—to accept ever higher civic responsibilities at this moment of trial through which the country is passing. It may indeed be that certain interests of traders and of private owners will be seriously jeopardized by the application of these measures; but the House may rest assured that the Food Controller will not shrink from submerging both personal and private interests of any traders to meet the necessities of the public interest."

In this speech Mr. Clynes also explained the much criticized demand for the date of birth on sugar card forms. He pointed out that "there were very large numbers of individuals with the same name, often in the same town and as in some districts in Wales in the same family."

The date of birth furnishes roughly 25,000 classifications of individuals and affords the best means of identifying persons that can be used in a rationing scheme. The only alternative method of proving identity would be the far more irksome and troublesome system of photographs, and even the police system of finger prints. The particulars when obtained on the sugar card, are absolutely confidential, and will not be used, except for the purpose of the Ministry of Food. They will not in any sense come into the hands of private persons, employers, or of other departments for any other state purpose.

BUDGET BILL OF \$27,456,746 PASSED

Massachusetts House Acts Favorably on Measure After Restoring Amount Cut Out

Before passing Massachusetts' first budget appropriation bill to be engrossed, the House on Wednesday restored the \$500,000 it had previously cut from the appropriation for the State Highway Commission, after assurance had been given that this sum was not to be used for building new roads. The bill, as passed in the House, carried \$27,456,746.39.

Representative Allen of Newton, upon whose motion the highway maintenance fund had been reduced, opposed the motion of Mr. Sawyer of Ware, to restore the item, declaring it would be used for practically new roads. He held that since war is the nation's business today, none but military roads should be built. Mr. Young of Weston, for the Ways and Means Committee, said the appropriation would be needed for maintenance alone.

During debate upon the bill, the office of the supervisor of administration was attacked by Representative Greenwood of Everett. He charged Thomas W. White, first assistant to the supervisor, with lobbying to get through the department's legislation. The House, however, appreciating the valuable administrative economies that are effected by this department, which succeeds the former commission on economy and efficiency, declined to accept Mr. Greenwood's amendment to reduce its appropriation \$4690.

A favorable report was made in the house by Mr. Emery, for the committee on roads and bridges, upon a bill to permit automobiles to use headlights of yellow or amber tint, if the owners preferred these to the white lights now specified in the law.

POULTRY MEETING PLANNED

Edward Brown of London, England, whose talk made such a favorable impression at the poultry convention at Amherst last summer, has been secured by the Massachusetts Agricultural College for a series of meetings during the week of Feb. 4. He will discuss "Poultry Keeping in the War Zone and How Poultrymen Get By With the High Cost of Feed."

Eastern Massachusetts' poultrymen will have an opportunity to hear him Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. in the reading room on the third floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building.

CITY CLERKS BILL REFERRED

City clerks throughout the State of Massachusetts would be given life tenure in office by the provisions of a bill which the Senate referred back to its Public Service Committee on Wednesday for further public hearings.

The committee on roads and bridges reported leave to withdraw on a petition of the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association for examination of all applicants for drivers' licenses and for lights on traffic officers.

NEW YORK FREIGHT TERMINALS PLAN

Report by Special Railroad Commission Proposes Great Changes in Overhead, Surface and Underground Facilities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The creation of a commission to have full charge and to direct the construction of improved freight terminals facilities in New York City with power to enforce its demands, was recommended to Governor Whitman and the Legislature today in a report by the commission appointed last year to investigate New York's surface railways.

Recommendations include the following plans to relieve lighterage congestion on the Hudson River and insure prompt delivery of freight at lower cost than now prevails:

A subway or elevated freight terminal system along the west side of Manhattan Island, beginning at Sixtieth Street and continuing as far south as Mayberry, with intermediate zone stations; this system to be used by all the railroads delivering freight on the west side of the island.

A tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson River to handle New York City freight, connecting classification yards in New Jersey with the terminal system in Manhattan.

Through Riverside Park tracks of the New York Central should not be extended east of the present right of way, should be covered, and depressed to a depth to be determined upon by engineers as feasible in view of the water front and operating conditions.

Any enlargement of the tracks north of Sixtieth Street should be made with due regard to the needs of the increasing population of Harlem and the Bronx, and to the question of local and suburban service on the West Side.

The Manhattanville yards should be located east of the main line tracks.

Steam as a motive power in New York City should be eliminated.

All railroad tracks on the West Side of Manhattan along the streets and avenues should be removed from street level.

The city's policy of owning its water front should be enforced and provision should be made for unobstructed access along streets to the water front as public needs require.

Consideration of a plan for store door delivery by motor trucks, to work in harmony with the terminal system.

Provision as to the location of terminal markets.

Provision as to the enlargement of terminal facilities to cover other sections of the city and to fit in with any general plan of the port.

Pending execution of comprehensive plans any adjustment or action involving the rights and facilities of the New York Central Railroad should be in harmony with these recommendations.

In addition to these recommendations, the commission proposed that the Federal Government be brought to see the need for some action, and that Congress be prevailed upon to deepen the Hudson River to Albany, so that ocean steamships might load there.

It was pointed out that a great deal of ocean freight may be diverted from this city to Montreal if plans now under consideration are carried out in Canada. This involves the construction of a canal from the head waters of the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay. This would operate in opposition to the extensive barge canal in New York State, by which an all-water route from the lakes to the sea is provided.

Pointing out the alarming congestion of freight traffic on the Hudson, poor systems in deliveries to trucks at piers and calling attention to the fact that railways are gradually absorbing docking space along the water front, the commission says:

"The necessity for immediate action and broad planning of terminal facilities on the basis of present and future requirements is further emphasized by the fact that New York City has in the past 20 years doubled in population; has increased its capital invested in industrial enterprises from about \$800,000,000 to approximately \$2,000,000,000; has now gathered within its borders nearly one-tenth of the wage earners of the country, and is producing annually nearly \$3,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. Notwithstanding these amazing facts, not a dollar has been spent on any comprehensive improvement of freight facilities on the island of Manhattan during the past quarter of a century."

Commenting on its recommendations, the commission declared that the construction of Hudson River freight tunnels is financially and physically practicable. "To allow political and personal bickering and competitive rivalries among the railroads longer to delay the solution of the West Side problem, would be to betray the people of the city and the State," it declared.

The commission is composed of William R. van Benschoten, New York, chairman; Danforth E. Ainsworth, Albany; Hiram C. Todd, Saratoga; Charles A. Beard, Cyrus C. Miller, Ralph S. Rounds and Henry L. Stoddard, New York.

TEACHERS' ANNUITY FUND

Total receipts of the annuity fund of the Teachers Retirement Board of Massachusetts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, were \$473,696.95, according to a statement issued by that board

of which Frank H. Hardison is chairman and Clayton L. Lent is secretary. The total payments including refunds, annuities and premium on investments were \$65,944.35. The gross assets were \$1,242,582.53 and the total liabilities the same. The total membership on Dec. 31, 1917, was 10,534. Walter V. McDuffee was reelected to the board for a term of three years.

PLIGHT OF ROADS NOT ACCIDENTAL

Lack of Public and Congressional Support in United States Due to Destructive Policies—Not Able to Provide for Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The present transportation situation, which threatens to become serious again, especially with respect to the fuel supply of the country, was summed up on Wednesday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a man thoroughly conversant with the trend of events the past few years among the railroads. It will be recalled, he said, that about 20 years ago, and before a period of railroad ruination and railroad stock-jobbery set in and public opinion became so aroused, it became the fashion in Congress to pass legislation unfriendly to the railroads. For a score of years it may be said Congress has passed no laws that were in favor of the railroads. The result has been that the roads have simply passed along, supplying few betterments and simply trying to maintain themselves.

Because of the legislation against them, he observed, they were able to create no surplus with which to meet the expansion they should have had to keep pace with the growth of industry in the country. The eastern cities have grown larger, but railroad terminals have not been enlarged.

Agreement Is Reached

Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover Plan Further to Expedite Transportation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced here that W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, and Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, have reached an agreement on plans for further expediting the transportation of food and food-stuffs.

The agreement as given out provides that union grain product and feed shippers are to apply first for cars in the usual way through railroad agents. In case of not being furnished within a reasonable time they may then apply to the zone representatives of the Food Administration, grain division, at the various terminals, stating the cars required, point at which it is desired cars should be set, character of the product to be loaded, destination of shipment and consignee.

The shippers of sugar, beans, rice, vegetables, live stock, meat and perishables, generally, should first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case of not being furnished within reasonable time they may apply directly to the Food Administration in Washington, stating the cars required, the point to be set, the character of the commodity to be loaded, the consignee and destination.

Diversion of shipment in transit, except for perishables, will not be permitted from destination given by the shipper to the forwarding agent of the railroad, where cars have been placed and loaded on the specific request of the Food Administration as outlined above.

It has been estimated that there are between 350 and 500 unnaturalized Germans in Utah, although, it is believed, the sweeping registration will disclose many more than has been estimated.

Paul Henning Case Evidence

Witness Tells How the Imperfections Passed Without Notice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lieut. Francis Leo Shea, whose accusation caused the arrest of the defendant Paul Henning, former head of the gyroscopic department of the Bliss Torpedo Works in Brooklyn, who is now being tried here under the charge of treason, was the principal witness at the trial yesterday.

Lieutenant Shea is the chief inspector in the Bliss works for the Government. It was his duty to observe the testing of the gyroscopic mechanism used on the torpedoes made by the Bliss works for the Government.

Lieutenant Shea told of the revolving table in Henning's department, on which gyroscopic parts were assembled, which allowed the imperfection to the gyroscopic to pass without notice. Karl Henning, who is now interned at Ellis Island, and who is reported as the son of Paul Henning, operated this table. The witness told of driving a peg in the table, and how after that no more gyroscopes came from Henning's department which passed the government requirements.

MORE TIME FOR RECOUNT PLEASE

The legislative committee on election laws has voted to report favorably a bill extending to three days the time for filing recount petitions after primaries in the City of Boston. The committee also voted to report favorably a measure eliminating the jurisdiction of nomination papers in the City of Boston.

CLARK COLLEGE COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Edmund C. Sanford, president of Clark College, announced Wednesday that at the opening of the next semester on Feb. 3, special students may take any course given regular students, without compulsory studies. President Sanford said that this was a war measure.

NEWPORT EXPLOSION STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enemy alien plotters were absolved of blame for the explosion in the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., Jan. 26, in a statement by Rear Admiral Earle, chief of ordnance today.

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OFFICE USED FOR TEUTON MESSAGES

Former Secretary of California Captain Testifies in Hindu Case Shipping Room Was Utilized by German Consulate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the office of Capt. Fred Jebsen, a former San Francisco shipping man alleged by the prosecution to have been a representative of the German Government on the Pacific Coast, was used by the German consulate for the purpose of sending and receiving cable messages after the outbreak of the war, was asserted by Miss Sue Clark, former secretary to Captain Jebsen, who was on the witness stand in the German-Hindu plot trial here Tuesday and Wednesday. Miss Clark also identified telegrams that connected several of the defendants with Jebsen and the outfitting of the steamer Maverick expedited.

Miss Annie Green, a stenographer in the International Banking Corporation, called as a witness by the Government on Wednesday, testified that she saw Robert Capelle, former agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who is alleged by the Government to have been the financial agent of the German Government on the Pacific Coast, enter the bank where she is employed, coming in by the employees' entrance, on Nov.

POPULAR VOTE ON PROHIBITION LIKELY

Coming Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire May Place Question Before People in Advance of Legislative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire citizens may vote on prohibition in advance of the Legislature, which does not convene until January, 1919. The constitutional convention, which will assemble June 5, will be free to submit an amendment to the state constitution for prohibition and this can be voted upon at the general election in November.

"If the people vote for such an amendment, as there is every indication that they would under the present state of feeling, the Legislature of 1919 would be forced to ratify the federal Constitution. Statutory prohibition goes into effect all over New Hampshire May 1 under the provisions of the Lewis bone-dry law which was passed last winter. By the time of the November referendum, therefore, the people will have had an experience of six months under prohibition following 15 years under the local option license law."

Caucuses for the nomination of candidates for delegates to the convention will be held under the old caucus law without any direct primary early in February. The election of delegates will take place March 12.

There is talk of postponing the convention until after the war has been abandoned. It is felt that the convention can conclude its duties within a month, and that the large majority of the vote in 1916 in favor of calling a convention should be recognized.

It is almost certain that the delegates to be elected, made up of a representative from each town and additional representatives according to population, 438 delegates in all, will vote to submit an amendment to the people of the prohibition forces desire it. The liquor interests are not likely to oppose it.

Adoption of an amendment after submission by the convention will require a two-thirds popular vote. Even should the drys fall short of two-thirds, the liquor "forces" could not claim a victory of enough substance to prevent the next Legislature from ratifying the federal amendment.

Other issues to be brought up before the convention are woman's suffrage, the initiative and referendum, tax reform and a reduction in the size of the legislature. It will be the tenth Constitutional Convention, the other nine having taken place at intervals between 1775 and 1912. The constitution has not been materially changed, however, since 1854, when the present document was drawn up.

Prohibition was submitted to the people by the convention of 1889 and defeated. In 1903 the Legislature repealed statutory prohibition without any popular referendum and the last Legislature re-enacted it in the same way. The eighth convention (1902) submitted woman's suffrage which was defeated 13,099 yes to 21,788 no, and a reduction in the Legislature was defeated 20,295 yes to 13,069 no, two-thirds being necessary. The ninth convention (1912) refused to submit suffrage but a reduction in the Legislature was submitted and rejected by 21,399 yes to 10,952 no.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE ON WEST COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports have reached Washington warning the East against misrepresentations concerning the labor situation in the Pacific Northwest. The impression has gone abroad in the East that there is a serious labor shortage on the west coast, with the result that large numbers of men have gone there with the expectation of finding employment, only to find that the labor market is oversupplied. It is understood here that the false reports have been circulated for the purpose of making labor cheaper on the west coast.

LABOR DEPARTMENT TO BE ON WAR BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reorganization of the Department of Labor on a war basis has been decided upon by Secretary Wilson. This is regarded as the first move in a plan to establish a comprehensive labor policy for the United States during the period of the war.

The plan includes a joint board of capital and labor leaders and the creation of seven new labor department bureaus. This step was recommended by a special advisory council named by Secretary Wilson.

KENTUCKY DRY AMENDMENT PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The first statewide prohibition bill was passed by the House by a vote of 76 to 11 on Wednesday. It had already passed the Senate. The amendment does not require the signature of the Governor, and it is therefore now in form to be submitted to the people at the 1919 election.

MAYOR HYLAN KEEPS PROMISE TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The appointment of Mrs. Helen O'Grady as fifth deputy commissioner of the New York

Police Department is the fulfillment of one of Mayor Hylan's pre-election promises that women were to be called upon to help in the city administration. Mrs. O'Grady, who has three daughters, is particularly interested in the welfare of girls and women and has for 10 years served as probation officer in a Brooklyn magistrate's court. She will take charge of cases in which girls are concerned and will help fight the white slave traffic and the menace of the street loafers. "I am very glad to be appointed deputy commissioner," said Mrs. O'Grady to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I believe there is a definite place for and need of a woman here and on every council board in city, state and nation."

ANTI-VIVISECTION CAUSE BENEFITED

New England Society President Says Red Cross Publicity Has Helped to Educate Public

Great good to the anti-vivisection cause resulted from the publicity given to the Red Cross proposal to set aside \$100,000 for vivisectional research, said E. H. Clement, president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, at its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple. He said that there had been many people informed of what vivisection really is because of this publicity.

President Clement said that the Massachusetts Legislature of 1917 gave leave to withdraw the anti-vivisection bill because public opposition had not grown strong enough to cause compliance with its demand from the members of that body.

Officers elected were: E. H. Clement, president; J. S. Codman, vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Clementson, treasurer; Miss M. D. Banks, secretary; G. C. Cunningham, Mrs. W. P. Shreve, Mrs. A. H. Hooper, Mrs. C. G. Cunningham, and Miss Mary C. Beecher, directors.

MARKET REPORTS STANDARDIZATION

Conference in Washington Soon to Discuss Service Issued to Consumers and Wholesalers

Standardization of market reports issued daily by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, in many large cities of this country, consideration of the publication of prices paid by retailers for produce and a comparative price charged the consumer, the style of the reports, and other questions concerning the gathering and publication of this news, are to be discussed at a conference in Washington next month, when men who are instrumental in issuing this news will be called in from all over the United States.

City marketing is the subject of a report issued daily for the benefit of consumers, while wholesale market news is issued for the benefit of the dealers of fruit, vegetables and produce. This service was inaugurated in April, 1917, when the first report was issued at Providence, R. I. Boston was selected as the second city for these reports, starting Aug. 1, 1917. Now the reports are issued at Springfield, Mass., Albany, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Denver, Col., and St. Paul, Minn.

H. E. Larsen, in charge of issuing the city market news of Boston, says that there is interest in this vicinity in the publication of prices the consumers pay, although the Bureau of Markets thinks such report is unessential.

NEW RULING AS TO BORDER SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board announces that all shipments made prior to Feb. 15, 1918, and destined to Canada or Mexico via rail, vehicle or ferry, will not require the new form of shippers' export declaration, which it was recently announced must be used in connection with shipments made on or after Feb. 1, but may proceed under the present form of shippers' export declaration, provided said form is filed in quadruplicate.

All shipments leaving the United States by vessels bound for foreign ports on and after Feb. 1 must be accompanied by the new declaration form bearing the shipper's oath.

PERSHING MESSAGE TO LIVE STOCK MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The following cablegram to the American National Live Stock Association has been received from Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces in France, in reply to one sent by the association pledging the support of the stockmen to the General and the American Army:

"Secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah:

"Cordial personal greetings to the association and deep appreciation of your backing. Count on your army to carry out nation's purpose." (Signed) PERSHING."

UNCENSORED CAMP NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press dispatches filed from national army and national guard camps in the United States by accredited newspaper correspondents will not be censored by military authorities, under a war department order just made public. The correspondents must rigidly adhere to information of value to the enemy.

FEDERAL ORDER ON LIQUOR VIOLATED

Intoxicants Served to Men in United States Uniform in New York City—Recent Steps by the Anti-Saloon League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prohibition leaders are continuing their campaign against the saloon and brewery by directing public attention to work of those institutions, which, according to a recent speaker in this city, are ruining more young men than all the churches put together save in the same. While the man in uniform is not supposed to be served, under a federal order to that effect, those interested in the welfare of the soldiers and sailors have seen them served wines and other intoxicants, and have seen in this city, many uniformed men under the influence of alcoholic beverages. Especially does the latter apply to the Brooklyn Bridge surface-car station, where large numbers of sailors congregate late at night on their way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Some restaurants in this city continue to disobey the law by serving intoxicants with food to uniformed men. Some managers do not even take the trouble to make it necessary for the uniformed man to exchange a soft drink for an alcoholic one, but serve him directly. An example of this was seen by a representative of this bureau, where a group of six men were seated at a table, three civilians and three uniformed men; each had a bottle of wine.

Another instance of how some restaurateurs are disregarding the federal order, was noticed at a combination restaurant and dance hall, where a soldier was under the influence of intoxicants. Although the bureau's informant did not see the soldier served liquors, it was evident that he had been drinking. An officer finally spoke to the soldier and sent him home.

The foregoing is one phase of the liquor traffic which prohibitionists are attempting to cope with. It is not, however, the limit of their activities toward the preservation of man-power. Another step is being taken up by the state Anti-Saloon leagues throughout the country in working for the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. While the ratification of this amendment is being bitterly attacked by the liquor interests, several state legislatures have already voted in favor of the ratification. Among the states which have already ratified the amendment are Mississippi and Kentucky.

Again, those interested in the conservation of coal and who are in favor of making the liquor interests bear a share of the shortage, emphasize the fact that while schools, churches and other institutions working for the welfare of mankind are being closed by fuel administrators, saloons are open as usual, excepting on Mondays, consuming the same amount of heat and light. As repeatedly pointed out in these columns, saving of 150 tons of coal per day can be saved if saloons would close their doors two hours earlier each day. This movement has been taken up the country over by all anti-liquor interests.

EUROPEAN FORMS OF FOOD RATIONING

Outline of Methods Adopted in France, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England—France, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden, says the official National Food Journal issued by the Food Ministry, have all had some form of rationing in operation during 1917. Sugar has been generally the first foodstuff rationed, for reasons that are familiar to us in the United Kingdom. There has also been some intention of grafting other schemes, as needed, on the foundations laid in the machinery for sugar. But when bread rationing follows, which has now proved necessary in all the countries mentioned, the fact that bread must be doled out much more often is apt to modify the arrangements almost out of recognition.

The distribution of work between central and local authorities differs considerably. France, Italy and Switzerland treat their provinces, departments and cantons as separate units, which are themselves rationed in foodstuffs, and control, to a large extent, the requisition of home-grown material within their borders. Thus we find the introduction of sugar cards springing up locally in France and Italy, without any central direction, except the quantity of the ration, which is practically determined by the sharing of the sugar among the divisions.

In Switzerland issue of sugar cards and rice cards was obligatory after February, 1917, and the quantity varied monthly. A central bureau directs the cantonal and local bureaux for distribution, and cards are issued locally. Bread tickets came into use on Oct. 1. The ration is made the same throughout the cantons, for the convenience of travelers. Individual cards are issued; each customer has to deal with a chosen retailer. People who have two meals away from home daily have different cards. Butter is now to be rationed.

In Italy, until September last, the enforcement of any individual rationing was optional in each province, though a province might make it compulsory on its communities. Bread, flour, and pastries were rationed only to a small extent; sugar rather generally. The arrangements were by cards only in the larger towns, and were fre-

quently more of the nature of registration with given retailers. In small communes the latter plan has been very successful, as it depends on personal knowledge of individuals. But all such local rationing is subject to disconcerting upset by the population going outside to buy unrationed food, or by a daily influx of unrationed workers. From October, 1917, bread and flour in Italy had to be compulsorily rationed in every province and commune; also macaroni, rice or maize, wherever any of these happens to be a staple food; but the machinery as well as the actual individual allowances, are still decided provincially, not by any central authority. There are inevitable difficulties in the wholesale rationing of the provinces, and bread has already been caused, as in Turin. Further, the Italian local administrations do not take kindly to rationing, and have tried to postpone it.

In France the local arrangements for sugar tickets were all brought into line in February; and there are now general tickets for individuals, combined with registration at a certain retailer's. Detachable coupons are received for a six months' supply.

The bread tickets are only just coming into operation. During the autumn householders were requested to send in declarations, not only of the number and respective ages of the members of their families, but also of the amount of bread needed by each person per week, which put them all under fixed categories. Taking these declarations as a basis, all individuals have been classified. Individual cards of a permanent nature have this month been issued, and with them booklets of coupons, each for a small amount of bread. The arrangements apply at present only to communes of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Holland and Sweden began on a different foundation. Each country developed, before the end of 1915, a system of distributing cheaper food in the larger towns; the system was found to entail the issue of food cards to householders below a certain income, and, of course, also entailed the rationing of the quantities received. Each town developed its own scheme, subject to some government criticism. Thus, when national organization for everybody's food was necessary, the central authority was able to utilize some varieties of experience in card schemes. By the end of 1916 the local control over the supply and sale of certain goods had tightened up so much that many of these towns had begun to ration all their inhabitants. Several places in Sweden rationed sugar themselves, and, later, bread and flour. However, the State in Sweden issued a general sugar card in November, 1916, and a general bread card in January, 1917. The local food committees were given all the organization until July, when it was decided to appoint a new central authority which attends entirely to the issue of the cards, being assisted by 30 provincial branches. Bread tickets are complicated by the owners having to choose among flour and two kinds of bread.

Holland differs from the other countries in that it has not yet had to introduce any sugar ration. Peas, beans, pork, rice, oatmeal and some fats came under the cheap distribution scheme, and are still locally controlled, in many cases as regards the whole supply. The national bread card was issued to householders in February last through the bakers, who act as intermediaries between customers and local authorities. There are three kinds of bread. Holland differs from the other countries in that it has not yet had to introduce any sugar ration. Peas, beans, pork, rice, oatmeal and some fats came under the cheap distribution scheme, and are still locally controlled, in many cases as regards the whole supply. The national bread card was issued to householders in February last through the bakers, who act as intermediaries between customers and local authorities. There are three kinds of bread.

Denmark had little or no experimental rationing until a national sugar card, followed quickly by a national bread card, was instituted early in 1917. Householders receive sugar cards for individuals, with weekly coupons for three months. There are separate monthly bread cards, each with coupons for two kinds of bread, wheat and rye. Butter and other fats are now being rationed.

Norway has hung back from rationing as long as possible, because of the very scattered population. The authorities have recently directed retailers to supply only a fixed quantity of sugar per individual; but there is no ticket machinery yet. It will now be necessary to introduce it for bread, as a ration designed to be compulsory has been fixed.

SOUTHERN EXPORTS OFFICE IS MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Southern export committee headquarters have been moved from Washington to New Orleans. All export freight moving by way of South Atlantic and Gulf ports is controlled by this committee, which has power to authorize embargoes. Its jurisdiction is directly under that of Director-General McAdoo, and all railroads in its territory have been ordered to cooperate. Its power extends from Wilmington, N. C., to New Orleans, and also includes Texas ports and Norfolk, Va. It will direct movement of all export traffic and issue permits.

Continues the very exceptional offerings presented in its

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Continues the very exceptional offerings presented in its

Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture

Particularly in Luxurious Living Room Suites at

15 to 40 Per Cent Under Regular Prices

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES STRONG

Better Outlook for Peace Accounts for Strength Displayed by Securities—All Groups of Stocks Are in Better Demand

Strength continued in the New York stock market in the early part of today's session. Ohio Cities Gas was active and on the upward trend. Texas Company rose two points and United States Steel common gained 3% of a point. Baldwin was up a point, and Central Leather, General Motors, and Union Pacific were up more than the average.

The local stock market in the first few minutes of trading today was generally firm.

The New York market was still strong late in the first half hour.

A more promising outlook for peace was given as the cause of the strength displayed by securities. Both the New York and Boston markets continued strong throughout the forenoon. Gains of a point to two points or more were numerous, practically all classes of securities sharing in the rise. At midday gains of two points or more were recorded by American Telephone, Canadian Pacific, General Motors, Goodrich, Reading and Texas Company. The Liberty Loan second four made a new low record.

Boston Elevated again was a feature of the Boston market. After opening up 5% at 45% it advanced nearly three points further before midday. West End moved up two points to 43, and the preferred advanced a point to 51. American Telephone also was a strong feature.

Prices continued upward buoyantly in the early afternoon, net gains before the beginning of the last hour ranging from 2 to 5 points. The railroads were prominent in the advance. General Electric was a strong feature of both the New York and Boston markets.

What was taken as strongly indicating the advent of peace was advances of three points in each of the French cities bonds. The Anglo-French bonds also were stronger.

RULING AS TO WOOL TRADING

There have been numerous inquiries in the local wool trade as to whether trading in wool among dealers is permissible under the War Trade Board regulations as set forth in the Textile Alliance bulletin No. 23, and if so, to what extent.

The Textile Alliance announces that it is the opinion of the trade in general that trading with dealers or with manufacturers should be permitted unless and until in the opinion of the War Trade Board conditions contrary to public policy should develop. It is thought that speculation may produce such conditions.

To facilitate the trading which is not contrary to public policy, the regulations provide that the seller in each case shall apply through the Textile Alliance to the War Trade Board for consent to sell. This consent will be promptly granted or refused by telegraph. If necessary, sellers are, therefore, informed that sales should not be consummated or the wools delivered without the consent referred to.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WABASH

December—	1917	Increase
Gross	\$3,282,329	*\$31,443
Net	705,167	*\$22,668
For 12 months—		
Gross	40,471,995	2,750,883
Net	10,203,101	*843,583
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN		
December—	1917	Increase
Oper revenue	\$688,248	*66,872
Net revenue	110,548	*25,681
Net income	21,999	*9,292
Jan 1 to Dec 21—		
Oper revenue	2,164,878	270,712
Net revenue	522,666	*57,060
Net income	97,167	13,785

*Decrease.

ROAD PLACES LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed a six months' loan of \$8,000,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Speyer & Company are the bankers in the transaction. The loan has been placed privately among banks and trust companies and there will be no public offering of securities.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled tonight; Friday fair; some what colder; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; Friday fair and colder.

For Northern New England: Local snows tonight; Friday fair; colder in interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. -13° 10 a.m. -14° 12 noon -29°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. Albany -4 New Orleans -18 Buffalo -18 New York -22 Chicago -12 Philadelphia -24 Denver -24 Indianapolis -10 Portland, Me. -24 Jim. Moines -28 Jacksonville -28 San Francisco -44 Kansas City -6 St. Louis -4 Nantucket -26 Washington -22

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Moon rises 6:59 High water, Sun sets 4:57. 1:54 a.m., 2:09 p.m. Length of day 9:55 Moon rises 9:44 p.m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:26 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Sale Last

Adams Ex. 77 77 77 77

AjaxRubber. 50 50 50 50

Alaska Gold. 2% 2% 2% 2%

Alaska Ju. 2% 3 2% 3

Allis-Chal. 19% 20% 19% 20%

Am AgChem. 86 86 86 86

Am B Sugar. 78 78% 78 78%

Am Can. 38% 39 38 38%

Am Canpf. 90 90% 90 90%

Am Car Fy. 71% 73% 71% 73%

Am Cot Oil. 30 32% 30 32%

AmCotOilpf. 80 80 80 80

Am H & L. 13 13 12% 12%

Am H & L pf. 55% 55% 55% 55

AmIceSec pf. 40 40 40 40

Am Int Corp. 56% 58% 56% 57%

Am Linseed. 33% 33% 33% 35%

AmLins'dpf. 74% 74% 74% 74%

Am Loco. 57% 59% 57% 58%

Am Smelt'g. 81% 84% 81% 84%

Am Steel Fy. 62 62% 61% 62%

Am Sugar. 106 106% 106 106%

AmSugar pf. 110 110 110 110

AmTel & Tel. 105% 108 108 108

Am Wool. 49% 49% 49% 49%

Am Zinc. 14% 16% 14% 15%

Apparel. 23 24% 24% 23% 24%

Armored. 90% 90% 90% 90%

AtlGulf&WI. 105% 106 105 105

Atl Gulf pf. 61 61 61 61

Ariz Com. 12% 13% 12% 13%

Art Met Con. 13 13% 13 13%

Art Zinc. 14% 16% 14% 16%

Atchison pf. 45 46 46 46

Auto. 90% 90% 90% 90%

Balt & Ohio. 51 51 52 52

Barrett Co. 86 86 86 86

BethSteel. 80% 81 80 81

BethSteel..B. 76% 76% 76% 78%

BethSteel..rc. 99% 101 99% 100

BFGoodrich. 45 47% 45 47%

BFGood'hpf. 98 99% 98 99%

Booth Fish. 22% 22% 22% 22%

Brook R T. 44 46 46 46

Brown Term. 7% 7% 7% 7%

Burns Bros. 112% 112% 112% 112%

C & O Ry. 90% 90% 90% 90%

Cal Pac Cor. 38 38 38 38

Cal Petrol. 15 15 15 15

CanPacific. 144 149% 144 149%

Central Fdy. 34% 34% 34% 34%

Cent Fdy pf. 43% 43% 43% 43%

Cet Leather. 66% 68% 66% 68%

Cer de Pas. 31% 32% 31% 32%

Chamotor. 78% 83 78% 83

Ches & Ohio. 53% 54% 53% 54%

CM & SPaul. 43% 46 43% 45

CM & SP pf. 77% 79% 78% 79%

ChiRiPwf. 52% 53% 52% 53%

ChiRiPwf. 63% 63% 63% 63%

Chi & G West. 7 7 7 7

Chi & N W. 93% 93% 93% 93%

Chile Cop. 17 17% 16% 17%

ChinoCop. 43 44 43 44

CCC & St L. 30 30 30 30

CluPeabody. 51 51 51 51

Col Fuel. 38% 39 38% 39

ComTab & R. 31% 31% 31% 31%

Con Can. 92% 92% 92% 92%

Con Gas. 88% 91% 88% 91%

ConProd. 33 33% 33 33% 33

CruelSteel. 56% 58% 56% 57%

CruelSteelpf. 86 86 86 86

Cub-Amsug. 132 152 152 152

CubanCSug. 31% 31% 31% 31

Del & Huds. 110 113 110 110

Denver pf. 7 7 7 7

Domes Min. 9 9% 9 9 9

Erie. 15% 15% 15% 15%

Erie1st pf. 25% 26% 25% 26

Erie 2d pf. 19% 19% 19% 19%

Gas W & W. 35% 35% 35% 35%

Gen Chem. 174 174 174 174

GenElectric. 131 140 131 138%

Gen Motors. 125% 13% 129% 128%

GenMotor pf. 83% 83% 83% 83%

Granby Min. 76 77 76 77

Gt Nor'ore. 27% 28% 27% 28%

Gt Nor pf. 89% 90% 89% 90%

Green Can. 41 41% 41 41%

Gulf States. 90 92 90 92

Harv Cor. 68% 68% 68%

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NATIONAL BANK RESOURCES HUGE

Annual Report of Comptroller of Currency Shows Enormous Financial Strength of Various United States Institutions

In his annual report Comptroller of Currency John S. Williams says that total national bank resources—\$18,553,197,000—exceed by \$2,009,698,000 the greatest resources ever before reported, and are \$2,527,878,000 greater than the combined resources of all the state banks (doing a commercial business) and of all reporting private banks and trust companies as of June 20, 1917.

The banking power of the United States, represented by capital, surplus, profits, circulation and deposits of national banks and other reporting banks and trust companies, including also the paid-in capital and deposits of the 12 federal reserve banks, is now estimated at \$37,529,000,000.

The banking power of the world in 1890 was estimated by Mulhall at \$15,558,000,000. The banking power of the United States is now 2½ times as great as the banking power of the whole world, according to Mulhall, as late as 1890. The banking power of the United States now is more than seven times as great as in 1890.

Attention is called to the decline of earning capacity of public utility corporations and the consequent shrinkage in the value of their securities. The first and most direct relief to the public utilities corporations can be given, the comptroller thinks, by the state public utilities commissions and municipal and local authorities understanding the necessities of war and realizing that the more promptly its burdens are accepted the sooner they will be lifted. He expresses the hope that Congress may give early consideration to some measure to provide, directly or indirectly, for advance of funds on some conservative basis to such of these corporations as need help most urgently, so that they may give adequate service to the Government.

The amount of railroad and other public service bonds owned by the national banks June 20, 1917, was reported at \$762,000,000. This is equal to approximately 70 per cent of the capital stock of the nation.

In expressing the hope that corporations may receive considerate treatment from state and municipal authorities, the comptroller says it is of equal, if not still greater, importance that corporations should not become the prey of any profiteers, whether those who supply materials needed for operation or who furnish the funds and capital required for needed extensions and enlargements or for renewals of existing issues. The bankers, he says, who selfishly exact a 9 per cent or 14 per cent rate, as interest or commission, from clients, whether individuals or corporations, for high-grade issues which in peace times they would have been glad to take at 6 per cent, are paving the way for the just condemnation of patriotic men.

The comptroller shows that in the past three calendar years the aggregate balance of trade in favor of the United States has exceeded \$8,000,000,000. The United States has imported about a billion dollars of gold; practically paid off the \$5,000,000,000 which it owed at the outbreak of the war in the shape of American securities held abroad; and loaned more than \$2,000,000,000 in various foreign countries exclusive of the large advances made by the Government to the Allies.

The proportion of loans to deposits Oct. 5, 1897, was 52.11 per cent; Aug. 22, 1907, 76.99 per cent, and on Nov. 20, 1917, only 44.43 per cent.

In 1897 the deposits of national banks amounted to four times their capital; in 1907 to six and three-fourths times their capital; and on Nov. 20, 1917, the deposits of the national banks amounted to 13½ times their capital, and nearly eight times their aggregate capital and surplus.

National banks submit their statements of earnings and expenses semi-annually, Dec. 31 and June 30. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1917, the gross earnings were \$667,406,000, an increase of \$76,764,000 over the previous year; and net earnings were \$191,321,000, an increase of \$36,778,000, or 23 per cent. \$125,538,000 was disbursed in dividends, an increase of \$10,813,000, or an average of 11.61 per cent on capital stock.

During the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1917, only seven national banks failed and were placed in the hands of receivers. The previous year there were 13 national bank failures.

The losses to depositors from failed national banks during the past three years have amounted to only about three one-thousandths of 1 per cent; while similar losses for the 33 years prior to 1914 averaged annually twenty-eight one-thousandths of 1 per cent. This great reduction in the percentage of losses to depositors was due largely to the enforcement of the laws and the thoroughness of bank examinations.

The comptroller recommends to Congress the enactment of a law to provide for the guarantee of all deposits in national banks where the amount to the credit of each individual is \$5000 or less.

It is recommended that section 5219, U. S. R. S., be amended so that, in determining the value of the shares of national banks for purposes of state taxation, the par value of any bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the United States Government owned by the national bank shall be deducted from the bank's assets. Such a provision would materially increase the value of United States government

bonds as an investment for the national banks.

During the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1917, there were issued by the office of the comptroller of the currency, \$1,301,970,430 of national bank and federal reserve notes, of which \$25,570,430 were the notes of national banks and \$976,400,000 were federal reserve notes. At the close of the report year, Oct. 31, 1917, the amount of national bank notes outstanding was \$716,276,375, and of federal reserve notes \$98,243,730.

The cash reported on hand by national, state, savings, private banks and loans and trust companies as of June, 1917, plus the cash held at the same time by the 12 federal reserve banks, was reported to be \$2,750,200,076. This is an increase, as compared with June, 1916, of \$33,482,754.

Approximately 3,500,000 subscribers to the second issue of Liberty bonds sent in their subscriptions through the National Lead Company.

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The Standard Parts Company has declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock payable Feb. 15, to holders of record of record Jan. 25.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Julian Alvin Carroll, who is to be superintendent of schools in Newark, N.J., at a salary of \$9000 a year, now holds a like position in Richmond, Va. He is a Virginian born and trained, with his filial attachment to old William and Mary College. Later he studied at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and then entered upon a teaching and administrative career which has instilled him into all the ins and outs of college, woman's college, public school, private academy, and educational journal management. For two years he edited the Virginia Journal of Education. He finally came into control of the Richmond school system in 1909, and now decides to make his entry in the North at Newark. He has had considerable experience in textbook making for a well-known Boston publishing house; and on the whole, has manifested a versatility that has enabled him to meet the demands of a diversity of posts.

Charles J. Dunn, who is to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, by Governor Milliken's appointment, is a native of Michigan. In boyhood he came to Bluffton, Me., to live, attended the public schools, read law in the offices of able lawyers, and at an early age was admitted to the bar. He has won an excellent reputation as a jurist. His interest in the State University at Orono led him some years ago to assume official responsibilities in connection with its administration, and he has been treasurer of the institution since 1909. In politics he has had one year in the State Legislature, and he has twice been a delegate to Republican national conventions.

Joseph W. Folk, who is to become chief legal adviser of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, is now an important and much trusted counselor of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington. In the year 1900, when a circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis, he began to enforce law and expose crime in a way to attract to himself the attention of the nation; and out of his successful crusade, which lasted four years and shook not only St. Louis, but Missouri to the bottom, he won nomination and election as a reform Governor. Once in office and endowed with executive power, he began to force upon the legislature enactment of legislation of the most advanced type; and as he had public opinion with him he defeated his opponents, and left office with a record of constructive legislation to his credit such as few governors have ever had. There have been times when he has been considered as a possible candidate of the Democratic Party for the presidential office; but that time apparently is past. His ability and his desire for social justice have made him an efficient agent of the Department of Justice when special investigations of importance have been ordered, and in this sort of work, with the Government for client, he has come to know intimately the methods used by "the interests" to manipulate railway corporations for non-social ends. If the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has retained him for its adviser, it must have done it knowing that he will be able to shape present and future adjustments of industry, transportation and legislation in a genuinely democratic way.

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, who is one of the trustees of the British Museum, and published a vigorous letter protesting against the Government's proposal, recently abandoned, to requisition the museum as offices for the Air Board, is also a governor of Owen's College, and has been president of the Archaeological Institute. Educated at Rossall, he early became a barrister at the Inner Temple. He represented South Salford, Lancashire, as a Conservative from 1886 to 1900, during which period he took an active interest in Lancashire politics and public life. Sir Henry has published several works on geology, archaeology, ethnology, and church history, and has contributed a number of articles to the Quarterly Edinburgh Review and other papers.

John Reed, who has been named by the Bolshevik Government in Russia to represent it as consul-general in New York City, is an Oregonian of old American stock, who, as he has come of the more radical of the journalists of the United States. He has served on the editorial staff of The Masses, of New York City, a weekly recently suppressed by the post-office officials. His academic education was gained at Harvard University, where his ability as writer attracted the attention of Professor Copeland, a teacher from whom Mr. Reed and his contemporaries got inspiration to become authors. Turning to New York for employment, following his graduation from Harvard in 1910, for the next two years he worked on the editorial staff of the American Magazine. Later he did unique special correspondence from Mexico for the Metropolitan Magazine, and, to some extent, for The New York World. He traveled with Villa and the more radical elements of the Mexican revolutionists and was one of the few journalists to give the public at home any conception of the radical social, as well as political changes that Mexico was undergoing. During the first year of the present war, Mr. Reed acted as correspondent for the Metropolitan Magazine. He has known many of the leaders of the radical and revolutionary propaganda movements in Europe, meeting them either when they were in exile in New York or while he was in Europe.

MOTORS TO CARRY MAILS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Initial steps toward the employment of motor vehicles in the transportation of the mails overland in the Pittsburgh territory were taken by the United States Post Office Department when proposals were advertised for bids for carrying parcel post packages between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, W. Va., and between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, Md.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Red Cross and Vivisection

COLUMBUS JOURNAL—The Red Cross has got itself into a controversy East. It has been prevailed upon to give \$100,000 of its money to a medical society for research work. Now it seems that a feature of this research work is vivisection, which so many people oppose, and many of these opponents have given liberally to the Red Cross fund. Without discussing the object of this gift, it has very naturally raised a tempest that the Red Cross should have escaped. It had no right to spend its money on research work, which is only experimental, and is not within the Red Cross province. That belongs to the Government or to our educational equipments, and not to our charities, especially when it evokes problems of conscience, as it does in the case of vivisection. The very question whether it is right or not is a reason for not having anything to do with it, and we have no doubt the Red Cross will reach that decision after this experience.

Farmers Deny Corn Stories

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—There are a good many things in the daily news that the average farmer who has long been in that business cannot understand. One of them is that the corn in Nebraska must be shipped out of the State or it will spoil. The farmers say that there was some soft corn, but they do not think that the climate in any other State will preserve it better than that of Nebraska. They think that the long spell of zero weather has frozen about as much moisture out of it as any condition in other states could do. They say that there has been a great deal more soft corn in some former years than last year and no one demanded cars to carry it out of the State, even when there was no shortage of coal. Some others of them have expressed the utmost contempt for the demand in the dispatches to stop the meatless and porkless days so as to raise the price of hogs and cattle, and declare that stories that they will reduce the number of hogs raised are slanderous used to raise a prejudice against them. It is the middlemen who have started those stories, they say, and not the farmers. One farmer said that the middlemen have been getting \$4.80 a bushel for ground corn and perhaps imagined the farmer got that much and would sell it rather than feed it to hogs and sell the hogs for \$15.80 a hundred.

"Vegetable Wool"

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—A recent speaker said that cotton had been cultivated for 3000 years and the most valuable part of the plant thrown away until 15 or 20 years ago. The stock, the fiber, the seeds and the shells of the seed were all very valuable. The seed which is now considered to be two-thirds of the value of cotton crop was until recently thrown away. Now there are 62 commercial products that come from its complete use, among such things as feed, fertilizer, pads, cushions, smokeless powder, bleached oils, cooking oils, salad oils, glycerine, fat acids, washing powder, artificial leather and all the rest of the 62 articles. A ton of cotton seed contains 23 pounds of linters—the short stuff that sticks to the seed—900 pounds of hulls and 1100 pounds of clear kernel, and from that kernel come the various products named above. When cotton was first brought to Western Europe in the days long past, it was called "vegetable wool" and was the wonder of that age. It was argued that the travelers lied and that it actually grew on an animal. For some thousands of years mankind may have been very stupid, but with the beginning of the Nineteenth Century they began to wake up and they have been learning very fast since then.

NEW RULES FOR ARMY OBJECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The committee charged with the employment of conscientious objectors has issued the following additional rules concerning men of good conduct and industry:

I. Exceptional Employment of Men of Good Conduct and Industry.

1. Men employed by the committee may, by 12 months' good conduct and industry, qualify for exceptional employment in work of national importance found by the committee or found by themselves and approved by the committee.

2. No man shall be deemed to be so qualified unless and until the committee, in their absolute discretion, shall decide that he is so qualified.

3. Any man qualified under Rules 1 and 2 may make application to the committee to be authorized to take up employment, submitting full particulars of the employment proposed, and the committee may, in their absolute discretion, grant or withhold such authority. Men to whom such authority is granted are herein referred to as "exceptionally employed men." Any authority so granted may, at any time, be revoked at the discretion of the committee.

4. No exceptionally employed man shall be subject to or entitled to any privileges under the general or local rules of the committee, nor shall his dependents, if any, continue to receive separation allowance; but he will be subject to the conditions in the next following rule and will be entitled to receive the full wages paid by his employer in respect of his labor.

5. Authority will be given, and will hold good, only on the following conditions:

(a) The applicant must have at least 12 months' report of good conduct and industry.

(b) He must satisfy the committee that he has means of traveling to the employment if authorized.

(c) He must return to the agent all clothing (except underclothing) or

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other property of the committee which may be in his possession.

(d) He must take up the employment within 14 days of receiving the committee's authority.

(e) His conduct, both in his empl-

oyment and otherwise, and his indus-

try must obtain from his employer and forward to the committee monthly a report stating whether he remains in his employment and whether his con-

duct and industry have been satisfac-

tory.

(f) In the event of the employer

refusing to report, or making an ad-

verse report, the man must furnish

the committee with any information

they may require to enable them to

decide whether he shall be authorized

to remain in exceptional employment,

and must hold himself at the disposal

of the committee.

(g) If at any time his employment

ceases, he must immediately, on receipt of notice

that the employment is about to cease,

or immediately on the cessation of

such employment, should it cease with-

in the time limit specified in the con-

tract.

(h) He must refrain from propa-

ganda of any kind whatsoever during

the duration of the war.

If any exceptionally employed man

does not faithfully observe all or any

of these conditions, the committee may

recommend that he be sent back to

prison, or to the army, as the case</

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EDUCATIONAL

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH TEACHERS

Statement of Aims and Origin of Council in Light of Proposed Affiliation of Organization With Ranks of Labor Party

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The time when the largest of the English associations of teachers (the National Union) is considering the question of affiliation with the Labor Party, appears to be well chosen for a statement as to the aims and origin of the Teachers Registration Council. For the voluntary enlistment of teachers of every kind in one body is the first step toward making teaching a self-governing profession, and thus stands directly opposed to the policy of merging teachers, as individuals or associations, in a general political party. Realizing it may be, this division of the ways, and in response to inquiries, the registration council has authorized the statement which is given below.

The Teachers Registration Council is a body consisting of a chairman and 44 representatives appointed by associations of teachers. There are 11 members elected by the universities of England and Wales, elected by the associations of teachers in public elementary schools, 11 elected by the associations of teachers in secondary schools and 11 by the various associations of teachers of special subjects (technology, art, music, commercial subjects, handwork, domestic science, physical training, teachers of deaf, teachers of blind, etc.). Every member of the council must be a teacher or a former teacher, and every association appointing more than one member must elect at least one woman representative, if it includes women among its members. The council is not a society or association working in rivalry with existing organizations of teachers, but is a body representing every type of teaching work, and one through which any such organization may seek to gain for its views the support of the whole teaching profession.

The chairman is chosen by the council from outside its own number, and each council holds office for a period of three years beginning from July, 1912.

The council is authorized by the Education Act of 1907 and established by an order of the Privy Council issued in February, 1912. These enactments assign to the council the duty of forming and keeping a register of such teachers as satisfy the conditions of registration established by the council for the time being, and who apply to be registered. It is further ordered that in any register thus formed the names shall appear in alphabetical order and in one column. The accounts of the council must be audited under the supervision of the treasury, but no financial aid is received from the public funds. The council is wholly independent of state control.

The establishment and maintenance of a register of teachers forms only one part of the council's work. In the Government White Paper (Cd. 5726), which was issued in 1911, the secretary of the Board of Education says:

"I am clearly of opinion that the time has come for the Government to do whatever is possible to give practical expression to so important a wish exhibited so strongly and unanimously, by such large numbers of teachers and teachers' associations of many different kinds for the establishment of a teachers' council truly representative of the whole teaching profession."

At the first meeting of the council in July, 1912, the members were addressed by the president of the Board of Education (Mr. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford), who said:

"Their object would be not only the formation of a register of teachers. There were many other spheres and fields of usefulness for a council representative of the teaching profession. We hoped that they would be able to speak with one voice, as representing the teaching profession, and that the board would be able to consult with them. So long as he was head of the board they would always be most anxious to cooperate with the council, and would attach due weight to their views."

It is important to realize that the council represents the whole body of teachers, and that the register is only a means to an end, namely, the establishment of a united teaching profession. Teachers of all types have many interests in common, and should have the power and acknowledged right to express their opinion, as a body, on all matters affecting their professional work. Unity is the first condition of progress toward a large measure of self-government for teachers, and this self-government, in its turn, begins when teachers themselves have agreed to maintain a register of those qualified to practice their calling.

During the first five years of its existence the council has framed conditions of registration and has admitted nearly 20,000 teachers to the official register. All registered teachers have received a certificate of registration, together with a signed copy of their register entry in each case. The register itself is not published, since the details would require an unwieldy volume, but an official list of registered teachers has been issued, containing the name, address, registration number, and date of registration of all who were admitted to the register up to July, 1916. It is intended to bring the list up to date and to issue it in a revised form at suitable intervals.

In addition, the council has been invited by the Board of Education to

BRITISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Professional etiquette as affecting the whole body of teachers has recently been a good deal discussed in Scotland. The president of the educational institute, Mr. John Strong, in addressing the Fifeshire branch, said that the teaching profession had lagged behind the other great professions and had developed its corporate life only slowly. The charter of the Institute, granted in 1851, failed in not making admission to its ranks a matter for the profession to determine. As a guide to teachers a code of etiquette would be most useful. Pursuing the same subject at another branch meeting, Mr. Strong dwelt upon the value of such a code in awakening the profession to a sense of its obligations and in creating a feeling of mutual confidence among its members. Some of these obligations scarcely required codifying. No teacher with any respect for his profession would accept a post from which another teacher had been unjustly dismissed; but many teachers criticized professionally their colleagues before outsiders, and some pronouncement would have to be made regarding that. In some cases the study of the etiquette of other professions might be a guide to them. Loyalty to the profession must be insisted upon and its policy defended. If their professional association, in the interests of education, decided upon a standard rate of remuneration for particular posts, it should be unprofessional not to support it. Their code of etiquette should square in all particulars with the primary aim of their profession—the advancement of education—and should not seek individual selfish ends. While no one recognized and respected the rights of childhood more than the teacher, it would be well to have them codified. Parents, other teachers, managers and inspectors must be considered in drawing up a code. The reciprocal obligations of head teachers and assistants, the question of confidential reports, the teacher as an expert, all required definition.

In reference to the same subject, Dr. Boyd, Lecturer on Education in Glasgow University, amplified the proper relations of teachers with the local education authorities and the inspectorate. He thought that a school board had no right whatever to tell teachers what to do. They were masters inside their own house. As to the officials, whether of the local or the central education authority, it should be contrary to professional etiquette to tolerate without protest, any lack of courtesy; to allow dictation with regard to the details of what was to be taught, or with regard to the methods of instruction or discipline; or to permit the recommendation of methods or books to an assistant teacher without consulting the head master.

The need for a suitable pension scheme has for a long time been occupying the thoughts of English teachers of every class of school. To urge government action in this respect a representative deputation recently waited upon the president of the Board of Education (Mr. Fisher). On behalf of those present, Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., said that all the bodies represented had expressed approval of the pension scheme proposed by the departmental committee which reported in 1914, and they hoped that it would be possible for the president to give effect to those recommendations. They also desired to urge on the president that the scheme, when framed, should make reasonably liberal provision for pensions to existing teachers and for disablement allowances. Other speakers followed.

Mr. Fisher, in reply, promised to weigh carefully all that the deputation had said, and, while unable to give a definite undertaking regarding legislation in the near future, he hoped to lay proposals before Parliament for establishing a suitable pension system for secondary and technical teachers. The representative character of the deputation may be gathered from the titles of the bodies that took part in it: the Headmasters Association, the Headmistresses Association, the Assistant Masters Association, the Assistant Mistresses Association, the National Union of Teachers, the Association of Technical Institutions, and the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutes.

The Maharaja-Kumar of Tikar—one of the minor princes of the North—has made over, by deed of trust, the whole of his estate for the erection of an institution which shall educate Indian girls from the age of 5 to that of 18, in all the modern systems of progressive knowledge. The gross value of the estate is £35,000, and the institution can count on a clear £7000 for its recurring annual expenses. The school will be opened to girls from all sects and sections of India, and will keep in mind the past traditions and the future needs of the great Indian nationality.

The present occupant of the chair of chemistry at the University of Sydney, New South Wales (Dr. John Read), has, from the time when he entered the little village school of Sparkford in rural Somersetshire, a career that illustrates the numerous avenues for reaching professional distinction now open to English children all through the country. At the Sparkford school John Read won a junior county scholarship, and went on to a rural secondary school at Bruton. There he obtained the first place in the senior county scholarship lists, and was thus enabled, at the end of five years, to study chemistry under Professor Meldola in the Finsbury Technical College, London, where he became a junior demonstrator.

MARINE INSURANCE COURSE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 200 students, including presidents of insurance companies, underwriters, brokers, policy clerks and line clerks, have registered for the new course in marine insurance at New York University, Wall Street Division. Marking a new departure in university instruction, the course is primarily intended to be of service to the rapidly expanding insurance and shipping interests of the country. The problems raised by the influence of the war on shipping and the effect upon underwriting will be examined and discussed.

tor. Taking up practical work in the Thames Conservancy Laboratory, he competed for and won a valuable scholarship offered by the London County Council which enabled him to go to Zürich and study under Professor Werner. Returning to England, he worked at Manchester with Professor Pope, and afterward rejoined that professor at Cambridge, as demonstrator in the university laboratory. While there he was awarded the degree of M.A. honoris causa. Besides this distinction, Dr. Read holds the Ph.D. of Zürich and the B.Sc. of London University. At the age of 31 he now goes to Sydney.

It is especially interesting that while writing much on chemical subjects, the new professor has made a special study of the country folk of Somerset and Dorset. According to The Schoolmaster, he is a master of the dialect of his native West. He speaks it as only a native can. His dialect plays, poems and sketches have been collected and published in a volume called "Wold Ways a Gwain" which is dedicated to Thomas Hardy. Many of the plays have been performed locally, and two of them before the Society of Somerset Men in London.

COMPULSION AND QUEBEC SCHOOLS

Measure Providing for Enforcing Education Finds Favor With Protestants and the English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The subject of compulsory education has of recent years caused considerable controversy in the Province of Quebec. A bill to enforce it was to be introduced in the Legislature at the present session by T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe, which is unlikely to meet with a more favorable reception than similar measures previously proposed by Godefroi Langlois, a former member from Montreal who is at present Canadian Commissioner in Belgium, and Dr. Finnie, another Montreal representative.

Compulsory education is generally advocated by the English, who are anxious to have it made legal, in the case of Protestant schools at least, and who complain that they are not permitted to regulate their own educational affairs.

Whether the French Roman Catholic majority is actuated by any ulterior motives, as some people allege, is hard to say, but its representatives maintain that the only argument which has been advanced, namely, that the percentage of attendance in schools is lower in Quebec than in the other provinces, is not borne out by the facts.

In 1912, Sir Lomer Gouin, using official statistics for the preceding year, showed that the average class attendance in Quebec was 77.53 percent, in British Columbia 71.27 percent, in New Brunswick 69.33 percent, in Nova Scotia 64.32 percent, and in Ontario 60.84 percent; as also that, at the same time, out of 447,619 children of school age in Quebec, only 14 percent were not registered, while in Ontario, out of 539,541 children, 23 percent were not registered.

Today, L'Action Catholique, a semi-clerical paper, quotes from the latest report of Cyrille F. Delage, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the effect that out of a total of 543,873 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years in 1916-1917, 464,447 were registered in schools of the Province of Quebec and of these, 115,736 were between 5 and 7 years old. The percentage of attendance for all schools was 80.14, or 2.61 more than in 1911-1912, and for Roman Catholic schools 23 percent were not registered.

The total number of schools is given as 7288, of which 6008 are elementary, 783 model schools and 349 academies. Of these the Roman Catholics claim 5292 elementary schools, 680 model schools and 308 academies in which the average attendance was respectively 77.88 for the first named, 83.05 for the second and 87.24 for the third.

In the face of such statistics, L'Action Catholique, which, in this instance, may be taken as typical of French Roman Catholic thought, considers that to enforce would not only be unnecessary but would constitute an effort to belittle the Province in the eyes of outsiders.

STUDY OF LATIN AND PERCENTAGE MARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Higher average grades in all studies were made by Newcomb College graduates of 1917 who did not have Latin, in out of college.

These figures, compiled by Miss Sunne, of the department of psychology, were given in her exposition of the "Flexner theory" of education, which discards Latin, mathematics and grammar, before the Southern Association of College Women.

Miss Sunne's paper was warmly discussed, Miss Mary Leal Harkness, professor of Latin at Newcomb College, Mrs. E. J. Northrup, president of the association, and others taking sides with her in defense of the traditional "mental discipline" courses.

NEW BUILDING GIVEN
CINCINNATI, O.—The University of Cincinnati announces a gift from Mrs. Obad J. Wilson of a convocation hall to be erected after the war. The site selected is the most convenient and commanding one on the campus, accessible to public and students, and overlooking the hills to the west. The hall will be provided with an antiphonal organ and will seat approximately 2000 persons, including main floor, balcony and stage.

AMERICAN NOTES

President Lowell of Harvard University, in his last report to the corporation, overseas, alumni and students of the institution that in its collegiate unit dates back to 1636, dealt with the subject of academic freedom in a way to command him to the press of the country, which has discussed his utterances on this divisive contemporary issue with more than usual care and fulness. Incidentally in his argument he refers to the lack of a professional code of ethics for teachers in colleges and universities (and he might well have added high schools), for lack of which both teachers and trustees are subject to misunderstandings, and individuals within the teaching profession fail to get the counsel and wisdom of their group when tempted or when facing a perplexing issue of conduct. The inference from this statement is that President Lowell does not at all deprecate establishment of an organization of professors in colleges and universities, which already, during his tenure, have been established in the three countries. Of course ever since the war began the Asiatic students that formerly turned to Germany have been finding their way to the institutions of the allied nations. Should Russia's also, it will be but another link in the chain.

It is interesting to recall now that Woodrow Wilson, when president of Princeton University, was ahead of his time in urging a return to a type of education far more like the British and French than the Teuton, and one that stressed the humanities and not the utilities.

"Never," returned the Enthusiast, warming to her subject at the first hint of opposition. "Make your acting in schools simple and natural. Give plays with only the children as audience, and above all, give the ones with the least dramatic ability a chance."

"The quiet, hard-working girl wouldn't thank you for dragging her into the limelight," put in the Maths Mistress.

"The less a girl wants to act the more she needs to," retorted the Enthusiast. "Do you exempt girls from algebra, because mathematics does not appeal to their maidenliness? Every body has some dramatic ability, and you just need to bring it out and get rid of stupid self-consciousness, false modesty and half a hundred other silly hindrances."

"Then you are responsible," said the French teacher, "for young Mitchell; I found him this morning capering down the corridor as the Mad Hatter in pursuit of an imaginary Dormouse."

"Come and see those kiddies act," returned the Enthusiast. "It's really worth while. They are making their own plays from stories they read—just now it's King Midas. There are no stage properties, no costumes, so we are not in the least hampered by the problem of turning everything to gold. I let them take the last literature lesson on Friday afternoon for acting, and they do enjoy it."

"Perhaps you can explain, too," said the Maths Mistress, "why the IIIb boys all arrived with bulky paper parcels this morning and why there was so much mystery and hole and corner whispering before roll call?"

"They've invited the lower school to see a performance of scenes from Henry V in the gym after school. It all began from giving them Henry V's Crispian speech as a recitation. They were so enthusiastic over it I added some of Henry's conversations when he visits the camp in disguise—they suggested acting it so, with care'll cutting and adapting. I chose three scenes. There's tremendous competition for the part of Pistol. His swank has won their hearts. Really for boys of 12 they do it rather well."

"In a word the department of education in a large city is a big business. The citizens are the stockholders; members of the board of education are the directors; the superintendent is the technical expert and general manager.

"The board of directors never interferes in matters of detail. It pays enough to secure the most efficient manager to be procured, gives him control and holds him responsible. It demands reports and accounts, but does not interfere with actual management. The manager selects his assistants. A board which found it necessary to turn down its manager's recommendations would inevitably turn him out. The same method should be pursued by the board of education with its superintendent of schools. He should be given power and then held responsible."

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE OF A. B.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Edgar F. Smith, has come out unequivocally for the admission of women to all departments of the university on an equal basis with men. This action was taken in a communication to the deans of the various branches of the institution in which he pointed out the inconsistencies and injustices of the present situation. As an instance of this situation he said that while women may now obtain the degree of bachelor of arts or science in education, they are barred from the degree of plain bachelor of arts or science in the academic and scientific courses.

After paying a fine tribute to the position women have assumed in the life of the country today, and protesting that there is no just reason why the university should not grant them equal rights with men, the provost says:

"The board of trustees could take this step, but it would be much better if the faculties let down the bars. Of course, for a long time there has been considerable sentiment against admitting women students to all of Pennsylvania's courses. Many of the alumnae would like the university to remain strictly a man's institution like Yale, Harvard and Princeton. But Pennsylvania is perhaps the first great institution along the Atlantic seaboard to feel the less conservative, quickening contact of western ideals and influence. The West is bringing to Pennsylvania a freer and broader attitude toward the education of women which the New England places of learning have not yet felt."

"How would you tackle the older girls," said the French teacher, "if you came across a class who had never acted before?"

"Always start with Sheridan," came the prompt response from the Enthusiast. "There's no dramatist for beginners like Sheridan. Give me 'The Critic' and I'll guarantee a successful show with the least promising set of people you can take together. I've proved it equally successful with factory girls in London and at a finishing school in Australia. Really I don't believe it can fail, it's so shock full of humor and ludicrous situations."

"It has the added advantage," said the Maths Mistress, "that bad acting only adds to the fun."

"Yes, and every time you hear it, you find new gems of satire and wit," chuckled the Enthusiast. "It's the intimacy you get with the play that makes acting so valuable—no amount of reading makes the same impression."

"You've got to own, too, that dramatic work develops all sorts of good qualities—versatility, confidence, give and take, as well as freedom of expression."

"Poor teachers," sighed the Maths Mistress, "soon we shall be expected to go through a complete course of dramatic training before we're fully qualified to instruct the young idea—but in spite of it all, there's no profession like ours."

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

"Acting might be put to much better use in schools," said the Enthusiast, pulling her chair up to the Common Room fire, where the other teachers were already comfortably settled and ready for any discussion that might come along. It was a golden opportunity for the Enthusiast.

"Almost the only kind of acting you get in schools," she went on, "is an elaborate and high-brow performance at the end of the term. The children are drilled in their parts like performing monkeys and look about as unnatural in their clothes—the result may be a successful entertainment for fond parents and some advertisement to the school, but it's no use at all to the children."

"Why not cut it out altogether," grumbled that utilitarian, the Maths Mistress.

"Never," returned the Enthusiast, warming to her subject at the first hint of opposition. "Make your acting in schools simple and natural. Give plays with only the children as audience, and above all, give the ones with the least dramatic ability a chance."

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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Oak Knoll, Home of the Poet Whittier at Danvers, Massachusetts

In his biographical sketch of the poet Whittier, published as a preface to the Cambridge edition of the poems, Horace E. Scudder says:

"The success which attended 'Snow-Bound' was immediate, and the result was such as to put Whittier at once beyond the caprices of fortune,

In Normandy

In the Valdante, you will have the Middle Ages in your teeth. It is impossible to believe either houses or customs... have changed in some hundreds of years. The walk into the valley, should you take it from the bridge over the moat, just beneath the glistening facades of the Château de la Butte, will be a composite assemblage of the old and the new. The thickly built hillside to your left, will present to you as remarkable a collection of old houses, gardens and terraces crowned by brown walls, out of which grow trees, and here and there the great curves of a bastion, out of which may hope to see this, the French, side

and to give him so firm a place in the affections of his countrymen as to complete as it were the years of his struggle and his patient endurance. There is something almost dramatic in the appearance of this poem. The war was over: the end of that long contest in which Whittier,

spiritually strong, had been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. What was the force which had been too mighty for a great entrenched wrong? With no conscious purpose, but in the simple delight of poetry, Whittier sang this winter idyl of the North, and one now sees how it imprisons the light which shatters the evil, for it is an epitome of homely work and a family life lived in the eye of God, 'duty keeping pace with all,' and the whole issuing in that large hope.

"Life greatness in these later years, The century's aloe flowers today.' The history of Whittier's life after this date is written in his poems. The outward adventure was slight enough. He divided his year between the Amesbury home and that which he established with other kinsfolk at Oak Knoll in Danvers. In the summer time he was wont to seek the mountains of New Hampshire or the nearer beaches that stretch from Newburyport to Portsmouth. The scenes thus familiar to him were translated into him into song. Human life blended with the forms of nature, and he made this whole region as distinctively his poetic field as Wordsworth made the Lake district of Cumberland, or as Irving made the banks of the Hudson.

In such a group as 'The Tent on the Beach,' in 'Among the Hills,' 'The Witch of Wenham,' 'Sunset on the Bearcamp,' 'The Seeking of the Waterfall,' 'How the Women Went from Dover,' 'The Homestead,' and many others he records the delight which he took in nature and especially in the human associations with nature."

Here as everywhere else in Falaise, the spring had come as the most generous of decorators. All the Valdante was in bloom. From every window ledge there was the glow of the deep-pansy, or roses in thick clusters, or the splendor of the lilles we call Easter lilles. Gardens there were close to the river, about some of the richer of the ivy-grown Fourteenth and Fifteenth Century houses; the hillside above was one vast garden, where the lilles splashed their white and purple sprays over the yellow broom, and stately chestnuts carried their red and white blossoms as if each were a heavy candelabra.—Anna Bowman Dodd.

Enjoying the Curve

The pleasures of the unknown road are many and varied. First among them is the pleasure of the curve. I have taken a curve in an automobile. Doubtless it was a very beautiful curve, but what I was aware of was a hoarse honking, a lurch, the crunch of gravel, the mutter of the owner about tire repairs and "these abominable country roads"; and then the renewed monotony of watching a white ribbon rushing to meet me. That is not the way to know the pleasure of the curve. As you approach it on foot, you pause. You notice first, perhaps, the beauty of its line, a living line swept on the green canvas of the earth as with one sure turn of a giant wrist. Then you notice anew the way-side foliage, thrown into prominence ahead because, on the curve, you face it. There is every shade of green, from blackest fir to brightest emerald. The hemlocks bank their layers of rich, heavy shadow; behind them rises a birch in virgin white, and frail, translucent green; and behind them a giant chestnut thrusts up boldly against the blue sky. Perhaps between there is a glimpse of mountains, or a pasture ridge. Then you let your eye follow the curve of the road once more. It flows with its beautiful line, checkered with shadow, into the woods, through the Gate of the Cedars. And here the mystery allures once more. What lies beyond that curve? What vista awaits down the cool aisle of the evergreens? How far and how well will you fare? So then you resume your tramping, and, if your stride is good and you possess imagination, as you swing round the curve you get the thrill of it, that peculiar thrill of counteracting centrifugal force, without resort to a motor-car, and without the sacrifice of those delicate beauties and quiet allurements of the bended road.—Walter Prichard Eaton.

Rumors From An Aeolian Harp

There is a vale which none hath seen, Where foot of man has never been Such as here lives with toll and strife An anxious and a sinful life.

There every virtue has its birth, Ere it descends upon the earth, And thither every deed returns, Which in its generous bosom burns.

There love is warm, and youth is young, And poetry is still unsung. For Virtue still adventures there, And freely breathes her native air.

And ever, if you hearken well, You still may hear its vesper bell, And tread of high-souled men go by, Their thoughts conversing with the sky.

—Thoreau.

"Black Stones"

Philadelphia long looked with suspicion on the "black stones," the first of which came to the city in 1786 or 1787. Some of this importation from Wilkesbarre was distributed among the shipwrights and smiths, but most of it was taken to the cellar of Robert Morris' partner, John Nicholson. When he was thrown into prison for debt, those who seized the valuables in his house threw the coal out on Franklin Square, regarding it as rubbish.

One historian says that an early miner issued handbills printed in both German and English, explaining the method of burning the coal. "They went also to blacksmiths' shops, exhibited certificates from smiths who had successfully used the new fuel, and sometimes bribed the journeymen to make the experiment fairly. All this availed very little." It was not until 1819 that a newspaper advertised the fuel, though within six years of that time it had won its way to the coal bins of the citizens of Philadelphia.—John T. Faris.

Vanity

The most unpardonable vanity in others is that which is secretly our own, whether we are conscious of it or not.—George du Maurier.

Opportunity and Ability

Opportunity with ability makes responsibility.—Bishop Hunt.

Newspaper Advertising in the Seventeenth Century

Under the fostering influence of Houghton (John Houghton, F. R. S.), an apothecary and grocer in Bartholemew Lane, who started a paper in 1682 called "A Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade", who appears to have been keenly aware of the advantage to be derived from this manner of obtaining publicity, advertisements of every kind began gradually to appear, and ere long the booksellers, who for some time had monopolized the paper, were pushed aside by other trades; and so the attention of the public is by turns directed to blacking balls, tapestry hangings, ... writing inks... copper and brass work etc.; and these notices increased so rapidly that added to No.

52, which appeared on July 28, 1693, there appeared a half sheet of advertisements, which is introduced to the public with the following curious note:

"My collection I shall carry on as usual. This part is to give away, and those who like it not, may omit the reading. I believe it will help on trade, particularly encourage the advertisers to increase the vent of my papers. I shall receive all sorts of advertisements but shall answer for the reasonableness of none (!!) unless I give thereof a particular character on which (as I shall give it) may be dependence, but no argument that others deserve not as well. I am informed that seven or eight thousand gazettes are each time printed, which

makes them the most universal intelligencers; but I'll suppose mine their first handmaid, because it goes (though not so thick yet) to most parts: Its also lasting to be put into volumes with indexes, and particularly there shall be an index of all the advertisements, whereby, for ages to come, they may be useful."

The advertisements in Houghton's Collection may appear strange to the reader accustomed to rounded sentences and glowing periods, but in the reign of William III the general absence of education rendered the social element more unsophisticated in character. In those old days the advertiser and editor of the paper frequently speak in the first person singular; also the advertiser often speaks through the editor. A few specimens taken at random will give the reader a tolerably good idea of the style then prevalent:

"I want a housekeeper rarely well accomplished for that purpose. 'Tis for a suitable gentleman."

"I want several apprentices for a valuable tradesman."

"I want a negro man that is a good house carpenter and a good shoemaker."

"I want a young man about 14 or 15 years old that can trim and look after a periuke. 'Tis to wait on a merchant."

"I want a pretty boy to wait on a gentleman who will take care of him and put him out an apprentice."

"I know of several curious women that would wait on ladies to be housekeepers."

"I want a young man who can write and read, mow and roll a garden.... understand country sports, and to wait at a table, and such like."

"If any young man that plays well on a violin and writes a good hand desires a clerkship, I can help him to £20 a year."

"I want a complete young man, that will wear livery, to wait on a very valuable gentleman, but he must know how to play on a violin or flute."

"If I can meet with a sober man that has a counter tenor voice, I can help him to a place worth £20 a year or more."

This continual demand for musical servants arose from the fashion of making them take part in musical performances, of which custom we find frequent traces in Pepys.—From "The History of Advertising," by Henry Sampson.

Nomads of Tibet

"When the camp is pitched at three o'clock, the afternoon seems long and the hours of solitude never to come to an end," Sven Hedin writes in "Trans-Himalaya Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet." "I write down in my diary a description of the bit of earth I have seen since sunrise. The rock specimens I have picked out of hills with my geological hammer and numbered and wrapped up in paper. And then Oma Tense must give me his company for a while."

"What is the name of this valley?" I ask him.

"It is called Lamo-latse-lungpo-do, and it opens after three days' journey into a large plain."

"Where is your home, Oma?"

"My tent stands in Gertse, sir."

"How far off is it?"

"Oh, quite fifteen days' march. We reckon eleven days' journey from Yumba-matsu to Gertse."

"Are there many nomads in Gertse?"

"My tribesmen live in two to three hundred black tents, and we own large

flocks of sheep which are our only wealth."

"Tell me something about the profits you derive from your sheep."

"Well, you see some nomads shear their sheep themselves in Gertse, and carry the wool on yaks thirteen days' journey to Tok-Jalung, whither merchants from Ladakh and Hindustan come to market. Others let the sheep carry their wool to market, and the purchasers do the shearing. But those nomads do best who break salt out of the beds of dried-up lakes, pack the lumps of salt on their sheep, and tramp in midsummer all the way to market at Gyamima and to the shore of Tsao-Mavang, where the sheep are shorn, for they make a profit on the salt as well as on the wool. And when they travel home again their sheep are laden with barley which they have obtained by barter. Such a journey, outward and homeward, occupies the greater part of the summer. The sheep graze by the way, no permission being asked, and so we nomads spare our own grass for the winter."

No Waste

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INSTILLING fear into the public by threatening famine has proven itself to be a waste of mental energy. Lack cannot be met through fear. The greedy manipulator will be stopped when spiritual understanding governs the nations, their industries and the agriculture of the world. There is danger of branding many useful activities as wasteful. The ready use of money, proceeding from a just sense that it represents an exchange of values only and not value itself, may often seem wasteful. There are those who are mistakenly called wasteful because they do not count the cost of well doing, whose recognition of God's bounty is so clear that they lay their all where they think it is needed. These are constantly rewarded and never out of pocket. They obey His call quickly, spend money fearlessly, and are generous to others because they understand God is so to man. They do not resist the promptings of divine compassion, but put infinite wealth into circulation. Welcoming her visitors to Pleasant View in 1903, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, said: "I would present a gift to you today, only that this gift is already yours. God hath given it to all mankind. It is His coin, His currency; it has His image and superscription. This gift is a passage of Scripture; it is my sacred motto, and it reads thus:

"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Delight thyself also in the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass. And He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mississian, p. 170.)

To material sense all the declarations of spiritual truth must sound excessive if not altogether out of proper bounds. It will not do to consult this false view as to a proper interpretation of extravagance. What could sound more wide of the mark of truth to physical ears than Jesus' statement, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death," or Paul's utterance, "I die daily"? Let it be recognized at once that the claims of personal sense are undue and wild, not those of Spirit. We read on page 64 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Man-made theories are narrow, else extravagant, and are always materialistic." These theories are the real culprits in the paradise of human existence. But for them humanity would be in possession of its full rights to liberty, plenty and happiness.

There is, however, genuine preservation of natural resources. The waste land of the desert has in many instances been made fertile by the human endeavor to make it yield its part in blessing mankind. The waste of water has been held in check, to a great extent, to give the needed supply for the comforts of home and commerce. All through civilization study has been given to correct the waste of living. The real way to right economy is through spiritual understanding, for fear under the guise of economy makes for meager results, and narrows livelihood to stinginess. The screwing pressure of apprehension put on business problems never opens the flood-gates of God's abundant supply.

The anxious housekeeper does not enjoy the details of home economy. The petty details piled up by fear make a mountain burden to the one who worries, producing mental depression, dark forebodings and irritation. Christian Science sends its healing rays into the dark corners of house-keeping, clearing away the dust of

greed and the waste of the world to move toward the realization that the one Mind governs the universe.

Why waste the opportunity to be

loving by hating, when the results of spiritual love give health and happiness?

The right-minded have no time to waste by using the poisons of bitterness and hatred. God has given to man made in His likeness spiritual qualities and the clearer these are kept in mind and practice, the greater is the lesson of heaven which is brought home. Putting off the use of our opportunity to learn of divine Mind is wasting time, for eternity stands out as God's time, and all must actively fill their places in God's creation in the order of divine Science.

human efforts and implanting in the heart the joy of making the burden light. The waste of human energy can be made to cease and the understanding of Principle be allowed to guide, protect, and supply the spiritual qualities necessary for harmonious living.

Doing away with waste is, metaphysically considered, overcoming self. but there seems to be a general disinclination in human nature to do this. Self wants to grow like itself, feeding upon the fat of the land, elbowing its way to self-victory, having full swing in will-power, and mowing all down that stands before it. In the fourth chapter of James we read: "From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts." Certainly the abuse of the material senses makes the lust of the flesh. Seeking happiness by squandering money has generally brought to the spendthrift the wretchedness of desolation and eventual ruin. Christian Science is the comforter to all who turn from the waste of riotous living.

Again, the habit of scattering pro-

foundly thoughts of envy, jealousy and greed finally produces a black cloud and a downpour of misery. Can there be anything more pathetic than a moaning individual who imagines that everybody's hand is against himself? That all are arrayed with evil motives and that joy and happiness can never seem to be a positive realization? Wasting thoughts by idle talk helps to make the world ferment in stagnation. Every effort toward love's fulfillment causes the wheels of the world to move toward the realization that the one Mind governs the universe.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1918

EDITORIALS

The War Bargain Counter

THE recent utterances of the Austro-German statesmen, Count von Hertling and Count Czernin, on the subject of war aims and peace, might well be interpreted on the generous plan of the renowned Mrs. Jarley. One can take his choice as to what he reads into them. Even the Germans and Austrians, who have paid the enormous war bills of their ambitious war-lords, are "taking their choice" as to what their leaders meant or did not mean. For instance, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, offered to open negotiations with President Wilson, as "a starting point for a conciliatory discussion among all the states," and declared the American war aims to be "an important advance toward the Austro-Hungarian viewpoint." But Die Post rather grudgingly regards this advance as the "fraternal kiss for Wilson," while the German Kreuz Zeitung has been suspended for declaring that Austria must now be abandoned.

To read Count von Hertling is to agree with Lord Robert Cecil, that he delivered not a peace but a war speech, which was doubtless dictated by von Hindenburg or von Ludendorff. Intended for home consumption, it depicts the old, familiar Germany of the "shining armor" and the "place in the sun." If there is any glimmer of peace, it is a Prussian and not an Austrian peace. The utterance pretends to agree with President Wilson's statement of war aims, while it unquestionably misinterprets him. It admits only that "right of self-determination," made in Germany with German bayonets, which one imagines a Treitschke would utter. The truculent military party that turned the Brest-Litovsk conference into a war bargain counter, that is always ready to make a war-map peace, is still in control, so that Germany, as far as Count von Hertling is concerned, seems to be precisely where she was at the beginning of the war.

Is there, after all, a rift in the lute of Austro-German relations? Today it is common knowledge that no mere accident brought the Central Powers, Turkey, and Bulgaria together. They were virtually united before the war in a preconceived plan, the object of which was the construction of a Mittel-Europa, that great centralized state organization, of 150,000,000 people, which was to make and remake the map of Europe by absorbing the Slavs of the Balkans and maintaining an uninterrupted "gallery" from Berlin to Baghdad. Based on force as the taproot of its policy, the political program was to embrace naval supremacy, Weltmacht, and safety for Germany on the eastern and western fronts by the transformation of Belgium and the Russian Baltic provinces into German buffer states. Every incident of the war of "Schrecklichkeit" has evidently been subsidiary to that one unvarying policy of racial hegemony from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, with Prussia as the dominant factor, and her allies as pawns in the stupendous world scheme. Assuming, then, that the foregoing is axiomatic of German policy, any dispute between the Germans and the Austrians would, on the face of it, be induced either by a quarrel over the spoils or by an eleventh-hour aversion to fighting for a Prussian annexation policy. Austria is getting more kicks than halfpence. Her economic condition is worse than Germany's, and she has never been fully imbued with the Prussian theory of civilization as a species of super-culture, led by supermen with a mania for imposing their ideals upon the outside world. With her occupation of the Slav countries of the Balkans, she has raised a hornet's nest about herself. Jugo-Slav nationalism has been roused and coalesced. The millions of Slavs and Latins under her rule have more hope today than ever before of gaining their freedom and autonomy. These peoples constitute Austria's real weakness, and if this circumstance, together with the tremendous economic distress of the country, is borne in mind, one is able to understand why Count Czernin has the same longing as have the Germans to meet President Wilson and the American people on some common ground of agreement. They may believe that a separate peace with America would mean the end of the concerted allied peace plans and the "right of self-determination of peoples" of their form of government, freed from military force. Hence Count Czernin's contention that the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question is only for France and Germany. But the Austrian Foreign Minister forgets not only that the historical argument against these provinces is no longer believed in by the Allies, but that there is no conceivable possibility of their reverting to the old game of kings and emperors of bargaining for nationalities.

What is certain, when everything has been sifted, is that there is a sharp difference of opinion between the Central Powers. There never has been one between the Allies, who are as fully determined as ever that the overthrow of Prussianism is the one solution of the war. Austria has not yet renounced her vassalage to that false god, although some progress has been made, now that the lid has been removed from criticism of war policy in the Central Empires. But the attempt to make a cat's paw of President Wilson shows, plainly enough, that every effort will be exerted by the Central Empires to deal at the separate bargain counters of the Allies before the proletarian unrest becomes acute.

The Allies' answer to Count von Hertling and Count Czernin, however, will still be in the field. In no other way can they show that the political fate of nations is ethically the concern of the whole civilized world.

Massachusetts and Ratification

WHILE William Jennings Bryan was addressing a great meeting in Boston the other night, called for the purpose of inaugurating a campaign for the ratification, by Massachusetts, of the Federal prohibition amendment,

word was brought to him that South Carolina, following the example of Mississippi, Virginia, and Kentucky, had given its sanction to the proposed change in the organic law of the nation. This news helped to strengthen his claim that the Democratic Party had taken, and was thus far keeping, the lead in one of the greatest social reforms upon the accomplishment of which the United States has ever entered. Such a claim was not made by him in any narrow partisan sense, but, rather, with the purpose of showing that the party which, in the past, had been largely dominated, and to a great degree handicapped, by the liquor interests, was now foremost in the movement looking to the complete extirpation of the liquor traffic.

That the four states first to record themselves, through their legislatures, for ratification of the national amendment should not only be Democratic but southern, was a fact which, of course, could not fail to receive attention. The entire Democratic South, it may be taken for granted, will ratify as fast as their legislatures shall have opportunity of passing upon the amendment, for not since 1860 has that part of the United States been so firmly united on any proposition as it has been on this. In proof of its earnestness and sincerity, almost the entire section is as dry as it is possible to make it, today, under state constitution^{al} and statutory laws.

The Republican Party, almost from its foundation, has lost few opportunities of criticizing the Democratic Party for its intimate relationship with the liquor habit and the liquor trade. Time was when the use and abuse of beverages in the South was general, when the so-called convivial habits of southerners was a matter of common remark, but, at the worst, the evil was less pronounced and less offensive and obnoxious in that quarter than in the greater cities and manufacturing towns of the North. Whatever might be said of the disgraceful period in the North which gave form to popular agitations led by the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the White Ribboners, and raised up champions of public decency like John B. Gough, Frances Willard, Mrs. Carse, Francis Murphy, and scores of other devoted men and women, the fact remains that the South, once turned in the right direction, never lagged. Maine, of course, led all the rest of the sister states, and Kansas and North Dakota, the latter the first of the Northern States and fifth in the Union to ratify, followed after the lapse of many years, but when the South began to change, its movement toward prohibition became continuous, and has since proved irresistible.

Massachusetts should take leadership among the states of the East on this great question. No state could better speak for eastern, and few states could better speak for Republican sentiment. Massachusetts' attitude on ratification will undoubtedly exercise a great influence. Mr. Bryan made it clear that for patriotic reasons, if for no other, the time has arrived when the liquor traffic should be suppressed, since, in the main, those engaged in it, especially those in the brewing industry, are no friends of the nation or of democracy.

The opportunity that is open to Massachusetts to serve the State, to serve the nation, and to serve humanity should not be neglected. The country calls upon that commonwealth to rise to the height of its professions.

Sir W. Laurier and the Nationalists

ALTHOUGH no official statement has been made on the matter, or, indeed, is likely to be made, there are good reasons for believing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is desirous of definitely dissociating the party of which he is leader from the Nationalists. It is believed that it was mainly for this reason that Sir Wilfrid paid his recent visit to Montreal, and held conference with his chief supporters. Altogether, indeed, there seems to be a very strong probability that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in particular and the old Liberal Party in general are coming to see how greatly their association with the Nationalist Party contributed to the decisiveness of their defeat at the polls last December.

It may be contended, and probably would be contended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that neither he nor any responsible member of his party ever solicited the help of the Nationalists, but there is much virtue in the old adage that a man is known by the company he keeps. However little the Liberals may have invited the company of the Nationalists, they never even so much as hinted that this company was not agreeable to them and however much they may have disapproved of the semi-treacherous, often indeed wholly treasonable, language of the Nationalists, they never, so far as any public statements show, repudiated it.

As to these articles "of a very seditious nature," as the Hon. Rufus Pope has mildly described them, all the world knows about them. It is not a case of searching the files of the French-Canadian newspapers for a few notable instances. Quebec, for months before the election, was deluged with them. The downfall of the Empire was talked about as a matter of no importance. The work of the British fleet was referred to as piratical. Austria was hailed as the deliverer of the Pope from captivity. Open incitements to violence and open commendations of violence were common everyday occurrences, and all this, as Mr. Pope has put it, "without a protest from high quarters."

Now the present hour is no hour for time-serving and opportunism. The issues at stake are far too great and far too universal to allow of a place being any longer found for "politics." The man who fails to grasp the meaning of the times, who wantonly closes his eyes to the significance of the world's travail, and seeks to safeguard his own personal position by having resort to any and every means supplied by "the old political humbug," must take the consequences.

During all those anxious weeks when Sir Robert Borden was striving to bring about national unity, and his every effort was greeted with a veritable storm of treasonable opposition from the Nationalists of Quebec, the Liberal Party uttered no word of protest. It may now dissociate itself from the Nationalist Party, but such an act is very far from being sufficient to reinstate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers in the position they once

held in the estimate of the majority of their fellow countrymen. Thinking men and women in Canada have no desire to be harsh or vindictive in their judgment, but humanity is face to face with a great crisis, and those who fail humanity at such a moment cannot complain if humanity claims at least to be free of their counsel in the future. "The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on," says the Persian proverb. It cannot be stated too emphatically, or too often, that the day of the "little man with the little outlook" is over.

The Recent French War Loan

THE success of the recent French war loan, which was over-subscribed to the extent of some 300,000,000 francs, draws attention, once again, to the financial position of France. To most people who, unlike a certain famous member of Parliament in fiction, have not "taken up" the subject, high finance is largely a closed book, and, when these people see a country like France pouring out her wealth in millions of francs a day, during a long period of time, the vision is easily conjured up of a nation hastening rapidly toward financial ruin. The capital wealth of France, however, is enormous, and, although the great cost of the war has made a deep impression on it, France is still well able to support her burdens. No better evidence of this fact could be afforded than the ready response to the call for subscriptions to the recent loan.

As a matter of fact, the available funds of the French people, as indicated by notes and deposits, have actually been increased during the war, despite the heavy demands of the state, by no less than sixteen milliards of francs, and thus far, from all sources, the French public has lent nearly 150,000,000,000 francs to the Government for the prosecution of the war. A very large part of this enormous sum has come from the middle, artisan, and peasant classes, and this is perhaps the greatest proof which could be afforded, not only of national unity, but of national soundness. France, today, is reaping the reward of the long-practiced frugality and thrift of its working people. For many years past, the French workingman has been learning to save, and it is a well-known fact that one of the great ambitions of the French peasant and small farmer is "to buy rente" whenever he can. The French people have, indeed, learned the value of state investment, and they have, long since, overcome that curious mistrust, characteristic of the people in many countries, which inclines them to resort to the "woolen stocking" as a banker, rather than exchange their gold for scrip.

The French people, moreover, are thoroughly awake to the significance of the war. France is, and has been from the first, very much in the fighting line. The war has swept over her borders, and has been brought home to no section of the community more forcibly than to the peasants of the countryside. As a consequence of this, France realizes that no sacrifice of wealth can be too great to secure national safety, inasmuch as all saving would be valueless unless this were secured.

The Zuni Indians

TRADITION holds that, at a very remote period, the Zunians were occupants of the region which, under Spanish domination, became known as the Rio Colorado. Whence they came originally is as conjectural as the origin of the Aztecs. There have been exhaustive discussions of the subject during the last 300 years, and the theories constructed have been as numerous as those who have unloaded them on anthropological, ethnological, archaeological, and historical societies. Of greater present interest is the fact that the Zunians and their peculiar civilization have survived, and have been practically unaffected by, all the changes that have occurred in the territory now known as the United States since the white man first stepped on its shores.

When the Spanish explorers arrived, in the Sixteenth Century, the Zunis were divided into seven tribal communities, a fact which gave rise to one of the many rumors which flew across the ocean, in those days, and became food for the gossips of royal courts and marts of trade. This particular rumor told in glowing language of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," that being the name the explorers had bestowed upon the region. There were, in fact, seven cities of the Zunians, but they were not composed mainly of glittering palaces. They were pueblos, and, in all the time that has elapsed since the Spaniards first beheld them, they have suffered little or no alteration. The Zunis, indeed, were known and respected by all the tribes of that region now embracing Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and a part of California, as leaders in the arts and in government and as "Fathers of the Pueblos" or of those who dwelt in houses.

The original seven towns of the Zunis, and the farm lands adjoining them, occupied the entire Zuni valley from the eastern boundary of Arizona to the Cañon Gateway of Zuni, thirty miles distant from the line. Zuni Town is, however, situated in New Mexico, in the desert part of that young State, and occupies an eminence affording a view over the plain of immense range. The town and the surrounding country have been visited by many travelers and students in recent years. In the town, which has an area of about half a square mile, the streets are well laid out, running at right angles. The houses are built of adobe, with one, two, three, and even six stories of terraces. Formerly the usual mode of entrance to the upper residences was by stepladders to the second story, thence inside by steps; in recent years the Indians have conceded at least one architectural point to the Caucasian, in cutting ground doors as main entrances to their homes and putting in a first flight of steps, thus dispensing with ladders.

Frank H. Cushing, who spent a long time among the Zunis, William E. Curtis, who visited and found them very attractive, and many other intelligent and observant travelers who have spent weeks or months in studying them, are all agreed that they are not only a very interesting, but a very deserving people. There are two pronounced types among them, and these have remained dis-

tinct through the centuries. The first belongs to the Shiwan or strictly Zunian family; the other to the Pueblo. The majority of the men of the first type are of the build called "stocky," averaging less than five feet in height. The women are smaller and slighter. All have very clear-cut features. The men of the second type are straighter and more lithe; the women are taller and fairer than those of the Pueblo family. Speaking of them collectively, they are intellectual and grave, and much inclined to religion and to poetry. They are peaceful people, yet they have more than once shown that they can, on occasion, be valorous.

Before civilization invaded their cities, the Zunis dressed in very picturesque attire. The men wore the typical Pueblo pantaloons, and plain, close-fitting shirts, open at the armpit, and red or black bandanna head-sashes, while the women were gayly costumed in the colors that once obtained generally, but are now less frequently seen, among the Pueblo peoples. Sad to say, however, modern fashions have intruded among the Pueblos, and there is a feeling that they have not only come to stay, but to spread,

Notes and Comments

THAT very canny person, President Kruger, was once called upon, as King Solomon before him, to pass judgment in a matter of ownership. The case was that of two brothers, who had been left a farm and could not agree as to the division which had to be made. They agreed that, rather than take the matter to the courts, they would let President Kruger decide. President Kruger appears to have hesitated about as little as King Solomon did. He instructed the elder brother to make what he considered a fair division, and then he gave first choice to the younger brother. A solution like Solomon's, both masterly and simple.

THE American Medal of Honor, equivalent to the Victoria Cross, does not go back beyond the Civil War. The first medal ever voted by Congress was doubtless that struck for General Washington. It was of gold, and was decided on before even independence had been proclaimed. Benjamin Franklin, who at the time was in Paris, was instructed to employ the greatest artists in France to execute a suitable design. Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury, a volunteer officer from the French regular army, was the next recipient of a congressional reward for distinguished service in the field. He entered the United States Army as a private in 1777, and distinguished himself so greatly that Congress gave him a lieutenant-colonelcy and, for his gallantry in the assault upon Stony Point, in 1779, accorded him a silver medal and a vote of thanks.

PEOPLE are either talking about queues or standing in them, in London, just at present. While waiting for something drastic to be done to stop the necessity, there is leisure for musing on the word—queue. It is, of course, quite familiar, owing to the perfect willingness of Londoners to stand in queue at pit doors when there is a run on some popular play. "Old-cocked hats and queues still stalk about the town": that was the London of the Eighteenth Century, the London of sedan chairs and ruffles, and, to put it inelegantly, the London of powdered pigtales. Carlyle makes use of the word in his "French Revolution": "That talent—of spontaneously standing in queue, distinguishes . . . the French people." Maybe it does, but it is quite certain that they thoroughly disapproved of queues outside provision shops last winter. The fact is there are queues and queues, and a queue for the purpose of getting food, and perhaps not getting it in the end, is not to be tolerated by either Government or people.

ALL over the United States the women are knitting, today, as they never knit before, notwithstanding that woolen yarn is high, and has a tendency to go higher. They are knitting at home, on the street cars and trains, when they make calls, and between the acts at the theater. And they are turning out, in the aggregate, immense quantities of knitted things for the boys at the front, as well as for mothers and children left in need by the war. It is inspiring to watch the knitters, often absorbed zealously and completely in their unselfish tasks. Jane Alden tells of one, typical of many—

who couldn't fight—she could only sit
And just pitch in—and-knit—and-knit;
But what went in along with the wool
Would fill the heart of a soldier full.

"But still the Germans are at Noyon!" ran the aggravating saw all through the war until the advance of the Allies wrested the town back from the enemy. Not only did much of the bitterness gnawing at the hearts of the French disappear with the occupation, but it seemed as though the tide of war's fortunes had happily turned at last. Now there comes the news that the city of Detroit, in the United States, has actually adopted the whole of Noyon. This act is something more than merely adopting a French orphan or two. It is, as it were, turning a whole devastated village into an orphan. The adoption of Fontenoy on the Aisne by another American town also is announced. This surely is one of the most picturesque and useful phases of war work, for it stands for real, practical help of the most un-stinted kind.

MCGUFFEY is a name that seems recently to have been running in the thought of many people. It is, of course, associated with the name of the compiler of a series of popular public school "Readers" of a generation or so ago. Those who were brought up, and the children of those who were brought up, on McGuffey's "Readers," from "First" to "Sixth," are not likely ever to forget the name of the compiler or the principal contents of his advanced class books. These people can be picked from the mass today by the simple process of giving them a "cue" to a quotation from "At midnight in the guarded tent," or "Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day," or "The King sat on his throne," or "The Assyrian came down," or "On the Grampian hills," or any of the fine old pieces that students of McGuffey have made commonplace.